The Weekly Constitution Post.

OLLARS A YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1874. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

IMPATIENCE.

at lasts so long,
aden pinions rise,
ute heaving skies,
soned song?

eaving Spring!
ose cold, dark days;
notes of praise,
a frozen wing.

t of Nature's truth,
tery thou art good;
er field and flood,
ing's eternal youth.

sweet sublime,
calls the bowers of Eve,
the night shall weave
arbe of Time.

rld shall answer God,
mess to the eye,
terlashing sky,
quickened sod.

comes Creation's breath,
s a choral mute;
nd pulses flash and shoot—
n out of Death.

CTION FROM THE SEA.

e to you Alice, mayn't

her head. "Better not,"
ch better not." Still the
int.
ll write," said the young
; "it is all the comfort I
't ask you to write to me;
ite to you, and——"
I be angry," said Alice,
head; "no, you really

," said the sailor, with a
y smile; "to your sister,
ght. I know you'll go and
a letter sometimes. Good-
—one kiss."
was given hurriedly and
sly, and the sailor sprang
landing-stage into a boat
aiting alongside, and pres-
bars were flashing in the
s she made rapidly for a
in the stream. Alice stood
hed the receding boat—
till it reached the ship and
up on the davits. Pres-
heery song of the sailor was
the water, the clink of the
as they hauled the anchor
hen she shook out her sails
rted. A shore-boat, how-
put off from the ship at the
ent, and came slowly against
ward the land. It reached
ing-stage, and a wizened
an landed and came up the

Alice," he said, "well, you'v
long time for Dicky—good
l girl! Now, my birdie, we'll
to our little cage."
ighed and put her hand in
and they went off, he with a
shambling gait, meant to be
y and juvenile; she with a slow,
tep, that yet kept pace with

rd Toft, the ship-builder, who
t landed, was seventy years old,
e, and he had married Alice
, who was only nineteen. But
'oft was the richest man in the
Melford Regis, and everybody
he had done well for herself
had been some silly love-passages
en her and William Black, the
Widow Black, of Woodbine cot-
ut he was only a mate in one of
rd's ships, and could never have
a home for her, to say nothing
misery of marrying a sailor, and
a widow, as it were, for four
out of five. Now, it wasn't in
ourse of nature that Dicky Toft,
d live forever; and then, if she
d her cards well, what a happy
an she might be! She would have
y her cards, mind you, for she
a poor girl when she married, and
y had kept all his money at his
disposal; but then, what fool like
old fool? and a pretty girl, like
e, ought to be able to wind him
nd her little finger.
ertainly Mr. Toft was wonderfully
d of his wife, and with good cause
she was one of the prettiest girls
Melford. To be sure, after her mar-
ge she seemed to fade a little, whilst
key seemed to grow young and
en again, and responded to all the
lery of which he was the subject as
hly and wickedly as any grizzled
monkey on a perch.
Nothing was too good for Alice in
r. Toft's opinion. He bought her
awls from the Indies, beautiful
uslins and silks that would stand on
id; he gave her jewels, too, and decked
r out with chains and trinkets and
arrings, till she grew ashamed of her
blendor.
By and by, Willie Black came home
rom a long voyage, and one of the first
o welcome him and to invite him to
is home was Mr. Toft, the ship-
wner. He had heard all about this
ittle love affair, but he had such con-
idence in his wife—she was such a
jewel, so devoted to him—he was
anxious that his rival should see how
completely she had forgotten him.
"You brought him, yourself," said
Alice in her own heart, looking rather
hardly at her husband, as he toiled up
the steep hill that led to their house,
panting and shaking, but refusing to
acknowledge that he was tired. "I
had schooled myself to be content, and
with your own hand you shattered all
my good resolves."
"Let us stay here for a moment,"
said Mr. Toft, "and admire this pleas-
ant view. Oh, I'm not tired—no, no—
not at all; but see the ship standing
out to sea. She's a capital sailor, eh?
ah, yes."
Her sails were spread out in the dis-
tance, rosy with the beams of the set-
ting sun, but a chilly mist was creep-
ing up and presently the glow vanish-
ed and the white sails were blotted
out, disappearing in the great vague
world of mist and sea and shadow.
"Why, what's the matter, Alice?"
said Mr. Toft, turning sharply round.
"Tears! Ah, well, yes, we know—a
little hysterical, eh? Don't excite
yourself, dearest. My dear poppets,
we will walk home very quietly, and
then we will have tea in our nest."
She followed her lord and master
slowly up the hill to their home on
Lookout hill, it was a peasant little
villa with a fine garden.
Things went on quietly enough at
Lookoutville for another couple of
years. Mrs. Toft had not been blessed
by children, as Richard had hoped and
the old man was a good deal crestfallen
thereat; still he lived in hope, and
seemed fonder than ever of his young
wife. By and by the rumor went about
that he had sent for Lawyear Emlyn
to make his will—he had always been
very stubborn against making wills;
and presently, when Mrs. Emlyn toil-
ed up Lookout hill to visit Mrs. Toft,
—the Emlyns had never visited before
at that house,—and sometimes after
invited her to spend a quiet evening in
the High street, everybody shrewdly
surmised how the will was made and
judged that the property disposed of
was not inconsiderable.
Meantime, the Peruvia, the good
ship that had sailed away that fine
summer's evening, had been heard of
more than once. She had not been
spoken, however, later than the last
October, when she had left Kurachee
with the northeast monsoon for the
Red sea, intending to come home by
Suez and the Mediterranean. Any day
she might return, any day might wit-
ness William Black striding up Look-
out hill; any one of the white-winged
ships that dotted the horizon might be
the ship that heart-sore Alice was
longing to see. He had been very good;
he had not written to her sister—she
had forbidden him to do so, and he had
obeyed her; and yet if he knew how
she longed to hear he was safe—after
all it was better not.
Mr. Toft was breaking a little, peo-
ple said. He was no longer as active
as he had been only a short year since.
He rarely came down into the town
now, and when he did it was pitiable
to see him toiling back up the hill,
making believe that the ascent was not
painful to him. He had been used to
come each morning to the reading-
room; but now he had given that up,
and had The Times sent to him the
next day after publication.
One summer evening—her husband
had been poorly all day, and Alice had
been constantly occupied in attending
to him, but now he had gone off to
sleep—she put on her things and went
down into the town to make a few
purchases, intending to spend half an
hour with Mrs. Emlyn, to enjoy a gos-
sip with that lively, conversible lady.
Down the hill she went, the cool sea-
breeze fanning her parched cheeks.
The evening was divine, and the sea
was stretched before her in long golden
swathes, the murmur of it sounding
gently in her ears. Ships were stirring
—some outward bound were heaving at
their anchors, and the well-remember-
ed sailor's song came softly over the
waters; some homeward-bound were
making for their anchoring-grounds,
with full-bellied sails. She strained
her eyes, and fancied that now this and
now that might be the long-expected
Peruvia. But no, there could be no
doubt then; her heart would tell her at
once.
"That is William's ship!"
The sun was getting low, and she
hastened quickly down the hill. She
met sundry towns-people she knew by
sight, and nodded to them a good-na-
tured greeting; they turned and look-
ed at her, down the hill. "How rude
people are getting," she thought.
"There was a time when these would
all have touched their hats to the wife
of the ship-owner."
At each shop she visited she noticed
something strange about the people.
Mr. Meagre, the draper, came out of
his little box and stared at her, and
Mrs. Meagre's stony visage appeared
over the glass door, sternly regarding
her. It was the same at the other
shops. Everybody looked queer.
"Imagination!" she told herself. "I
feel altogether strange, and I find my
own feelings reflected in other people's
faces. Here comes Mrs. Emlyn."
Mrs. Emlyn came up to her, and
looked at her with vacant, unrecogniz-
ing gaze.
Mrs. Emlyn," she cried, "how fortu-
nate I am to have met you?"
The lady gathered together her
skirts and passed coldly on.
"Oh, what have I done—what is the
matter? cried Alice. She felt faint
and giddy; something dreadful had
happened. The air grew heavy and
thick; all the houses in the red, quaint
High street seemed to blink at her.
She was as if in a dream, when the
last trumpet seems to sound, and the
universe quakes around. But it was
nothing; it could be nothing; Mrs.
Emlyn was often queer.
But she turned round and made her
way home. Her husband was awake
and crying for her like a sick child.
She could do nothing to-night, but in
the morning she would go down into
the town and get to the bottom of
this mystery, if it were a mystery, and
not all a delusion.
Next morning Mr. Toft was better,
—much better; cheerful and chirrupy.
He had his breakfast in bed, however
and Alice took it up to him. He was
quite affectionate over his feast, and
loving over his egg; and by noon he
was down stairs in the sitting-room,
grumbling that The Times hadn't
come.
"It is here now, Richard," said his
wife, bringing him the great, broad
sheet. She left him to his paper and
went on her way about household
matters. By and by she heard a
strange sound in the parlor as if some-
body had fallen. She ran into the
room; Mr. Toft was on the floor in a
heap against his easy chair. He had
fallen into a fit; the paper was scrunch-
ed up in his hand.
A strange pang shot through her.
Grief, remorse, expectation, a flash of
hope that would not be repressed. In
a moment she was herself again. She
laid him gently along the floor, rang
the bell violently for assistance, undid
his necktie and the front of his shirt,
chafed his temples and hands. Ser-
vants came and she sent off for the
doctor. She moistened his lips with
brandy. He revived.
Strangely he shrank away from her
—would not suffer her to touch him;
the gardener had come in to help, and,
with his assistance, the old man made
his way to his bedroom.
Alice was wounded and amazed; but
she had heard of sick people suddenly
taking fancies against those they loved
the best. She went to the door to see
if the doctor was coming. Mr. Emlyn,
the lawyer, was walking quickly up
the hill, a newspaper under his arm.
He looked sternly at her as he ap-
proached.
"I must see Mr. Toft," he said, as
he reached the door.
"You cannot see him; he is very ill,"
said Alice.
The window of Mr. Toft's room was
open; and he must have heard Mr.
Emlyn's voice.
"Show Mr. Emlyn up," he cried, in
harsh, shrieking tones. "Come here,
sir—come here!"
Mr. Emlyn pushed his way in, and
up the staircase; Alice was too fright-
ened to forbid him. The gardener
presently come in for pens and ink,
took them up to his master, and then
waited at the bottom of the stairs.
"You had better go to your work
again, Thomas," said Alice; "we can
manage without you now."
"Master said I was to stay here."
She said nothing more, but went
into the sitting-room, and waited and
watched in dull, bewildered expecta-
tion. Then she heard Mr. Emlyn's
voice:
"Thomas, come up, and bring one of
your fellow-servants."
There was a trampling up stairs, and
then down; after that Mr. Emlyn
came out of her husband's room; he
left the house forthwith, without
speaking to Alice. Then the doctor
came; he, too, was shown up stairs. By
and by he came down into the room
where Alice was. He took her kindly
by the hand.
"My dear Mrs. Toft, prepare your-
self for bad news."
"Is he very ill?" gasped Alice.
"Yes, very ill; nay, he is dead."
After that the days passed like a
dream till the day of the funeral. She
wished to follow him to the grave,—
for he had been very good to her, she
thought; and, now that he was gone,
her mind misgave her that she had
been faithless to him, not in deed, but
in heart,—but this was forbidden by
those who had the management of af-
fairs.
A relation of Mr. Toft had turned up,
a nephew, a lanky, raw-boned youth,
with a long neck and a tuft of red hair,
on his chin; and this Ephraim Toft was
the chief mourner. Mr. Emlyn also
was at the funeral, and when they re-
turned they went into the parlor, and
drank wine, and afterward sent for
Mrs. Toft to hear the will read.
He was a solemn, courteous man,
this Emlyn, with a full, resounding
voice, and he read out the terms of
the will distinctly and sonorously.
It was difficult to repress a feeling of
elation as he rolled over the list of
Mr. Toft's possessions, and ended with
the clause that left his wife sole legatee
and executrix. How, through the
gloom of this day, bright vistas of the
future gleamed and shone!
"Ahem! there is a codicil," said Mr.
Emlyn; and bit by bit the codicil un-
did all that the will had done. The
lanky nephew uncoiled himself and
glowered and blinked with amaze-
ment and delight. There was but one
bequest to Alice—a copy of the Times
of——June, of the day previous to the
old man's death.
They left her to herself for a while,
and she tried to grasp what all this
meant. The lawyer had politely hand-
ed to the widow her legacy, the copy
of The Times. What could it mean?
Ah, yes, it was dreadful, this pov-
erty, after wealth had seemed within
her grasp. But still there was youth
and hope; and William—yes she might
think of him now, fully and freely.
She carried no burden of gratitude, she
was free now, and perhaps William
was close at hand. Well, she would
read this Times.
Presently she clasped her hands to
her forehead, and, with strained and
horror-struck eyes, read this para-
graph:
"DERELICT AT SEA.—A pathetic
incident is narrated by the master of
the steamship Suez, just arrived at
Liverpool. It appears that in the In-
dian ocean she met with a dismasted
vessel, apparently abandoned by the
crew. A boat was sent to board her,
when the following sight met the eyes
of the officers: The main and upper
decks had been swept clean by the sea,
the bull-works were carried away, and
every vestige of the spars and rigging.
No living being was found on board,
but in the captain's cabin was the
body of a young man with golden hair
and beard, much decomposed. A let-
ter was lying on the table, which was
brought away by the boat's crew, and
we are requested to give it in full, as
it may lead to the identification of the
ship: 'Dearest Alice: How often have
I thought of our last parting, and
longed once more to clasp you in my
arms! Love like ours is never to be
parted, let the sulky old centenarian
do as he please. I write to you at your
sister's as you desired me, No. 19 Bond
Street, Melford Regis. How well I
remember the happy hours we have
spent there! I am in command of the
ship now.' The rest of the letter is
illegible, except the words, 'Come to
me, your loving William Black.' The
body was sunk in the sea, the vessel
left to its fate, and the steamer con-
tinued her course."
That night, as the sun was setting,
lighting up with golden flames the
broad estuary of Melford, the tide was
at its full, and white winged ships were
floating in upon its bosom; a young
girl appeared on the farthest extremity
of the landing-stage, and, poising her-
self for a moment, and taking a last,
long look at all the beautiful scene
around, cast herself into the waters,
which closed around her with a sullen
ripple. Once, and once again, a while
arm was seen at the surface; boats
put out, and men with ropes shout-
ed and gesticulated from the shore;
but it was of no use, the sea claimed
its own, and still hoards in its hidden
treasury the bones of William and
Alice.

WE have a letter from a friend in Southampton county, announcing the death of two ladies who were probably the oldest inhabitants of that county. The first was Miss Becky Kitchen, familiarly known as Capt. Becky, at the age of one hundred and twenty one years. How this venerable lady got her military title we have never been able to learn, but up to within a short time ago she was able to walk about and enjoyed good health until she received a fall which doubtless hastened her end. The other lady was Mrs. Beaton, who died in the one hundred and fourth year of her age.—[Petersburg News.

THE WIDOWED HEART.

Put in the drawer, my heart can bear nae mair,
Row up the paper wi' my dawty's hair;
I ken, I ken, it but renews my waes,
For oh! I sudna touch my lassie's claise;
But when the past comes crowdin' thro' my brain
I canna let her bits o' things alane.
Sin' e'er she died, I wauken wi' a start,
And oh! there's something sair comes o'er my heart,
Then thochts like lightning mind me o' her death;
And for a while I scarse can draw my breath,
My mind then wanders, and I oft can trace
In airy form the likeness o' her face;
Her perfect image, pure as ony snaw,
The sweetest child I think I ever saw;
These moments are so blest without alloy—
'Tis all of heaven on earth we can enjoy.

Noo never mair frae hint the door she'll keek;
Nae mair to mine she'll lay her dimpled cheek;
Nae mair she'll mak a rabbit on the wa',
Or hae sic mirth as would delight them a';
And never mair me roun' the neck she'll tak,
Nor hide her bonnie headie in my lap;
For she was liked by every neighbor wean,
And ance blyth they kept my auld hearthstane.
Yet I hae oft felt sad; I had strange fears!
She knew too much for one sae young in years;
Her artless, winning ways, frae first to last,
Forget I never can, till life is past.

Whene'er my wee drap tea, I set ajaun,
My bonnie lassie soon was at my han';
And in the saucer aye a drap she gat,
Then syne contented at my feet she sat.
But noo when I sit down, I scarse break bread,
I scarse can lift the saucer to my head;
And often hae I wished, tho' 'tis a sin,
That I had deed, and left the baten behin';
For, what's the world to me, I'm left alane,
My e'en are seldom dry, sin' Lina's gane.
Oh! how I miss my pet, and a' her mirth,
I scarsely can believe she's in the earth,
Altho' they tell me on that sad, sad day,
They laid my bairn amang the common clay.

All; yes, all is past. She's in a world noo
Amang the flowers that death can never pu'.
Oh! how I wearry till I reach that shore
Where life's pulsations cease and throb no more!
I ne'er hae doobted Providence is kind;
For faith's the anchor of the widowed mind.
His ways so wondrous read the human heart,
And sever ties that mak the tear drop start;
But consolation cometh frae above—
My bairn is wi' her God, wha's heart is love.

FASHIONS IN JEWELRY,

[N. Y. Tribune.]

The new caprice in jewelry takes us back to medieval days. A superb, long, oval pendant, in true medieval style of finish, was of yellow, dead gold; on this gold a head in relief, enameled in bright tints, the head-dress in green enamel, the costume in crimson, the frame studded with diamonds. An oval pendant of yellow gold on black onyx had the head of Marie de Medicis the ruff, exquisitely carved to resem-ble the finest lace, was like the tiny feathered antennæ of insects, bearing the closest scrutiny; the unique open setting imitated the ruff. With this beautiful work of art, earrings match-ed. Another pendant and earrings of creamy cameo on black onyx of Marie de Medicis was the only piece of the kind in the late Exposition. The pearls upon the neck, the high ruff and crown, baffle description in their minute carving. This was set in small brilliants, and had at regular intervals large pearls. A shell-shaped pendant of yellow gold was thickly studded in rays with turquoise; a large pearl hung suspended near the Ring, which was held in the mouth of a golden dolphin with diamond eyes. For mourning there was a shell-shaped pendant, black enamel on gold, with a large diamond set in the center, and the ring was studded with smaller diamonds. In watches, fancy the most exquisite little toys of the styles of Louis XIV. and XV's reigns. The work is in relief on some of the cases in colored gold; on others beautiful paintings in enamel. For example, a brilliant bird of Paradise hovering over a nest of flowers and gems; in the nest repose three pure white oval pearls. In another on one side on pink, creamy ground, Morning floats in faint golden rays upon vaporous clouds upward, scattering flowers to earth; on the other side, on dark blue enamel, Night bears little sleeping children in her arms. A style of the beginning of the eighteenth century is a massive gold chatelaine studded with pearls and diamonds; a tiny watch is set in the lower part, and there are other little watches with chain, pendant, and chatelaine of delicately painted flowers and birds in enamel. A curious pen-dant or ornament for the hair was a large dragon-fly, its slender body com-posed of large pearls and rubies; it had emerald head; its transparent wings changeable as opals, were spread as if to fly. A unique watch is of oval shape, set with large pearls; on the pale, pearl-colored enamel of the case is a dimpled Cupid's face with dia-mond wings.
Old styles are revived in bracelets. Broad bands hinged on the under part, the surface closely studded with large gold balls in red gold. Another style is hinged with small interlaced rings on the surface. A superb pair is in long oval rings as flexible as a ribbon. These range in price from $275 a pair upward. The red gold balls to be in-troduced this Spring, studding neck-laces, and bracelets, are cut in dia-mond facets. The new-fashioned neck-laces are done in pierced work of yel-low gold, in small blocks united by a slender bar; the pierced work is sur-rounded by minute tracings and chasings on the gold. Red gold is more fashionable than yellow. A su-perb pendant and ear-drops of oval shape in red gold were painted in enamel; chubby little Cupids and doves floating on pink clouds scattered flowers and pearls to earth.

THREE COURT BEAUTIES OF THE LAST CENTURY.

As the reissued portraits of the three beautiful Miss Gunnings, seen amidst the gay throng in the gallery of the Irish House of Parliament as it appeared in 1790, are attracting so much attention in Liverpool, it may interest many to know somewhat about those celebrated Irish beauties. They were born in Roscommon Coun-ty, Ireland, and were the daughters of a General Gunning. Their parents were respectable, but by no means rich. Thomas Sheridan, at the time lessee of one of the principal theatres in Dublin, was accustomed to let them have access to the theatrical ward-robe to dress themselves when they went to the castle or any of the balls in the then gay city of Dublin. They resolved to go upon the stage; indeed, it is said the eldest did appear for two nights on the boards of Mr. Sher-idan. However, he prevailed upon them, before they finally committed themselves, to take their pretty faces to London for one season. The fas-cinating beauties soon threw London into an amazing excitement. On their appearing in Rotten row and Vaux-hall they were mobbed, the crowd forming an avenue through which they had to walk. It may be remarked that, though poor, they determined to have lords for their husbands, and they were not long in securing them, to the rage of all the fine ladies in London. The eldest one met the Duke of Hamilton at an evening party, and his grace fell so desperately in love with the Irish beauty that he determined to be mar-ried there and then, midnight though it was! A married lady was not present, and only a sort of "couple beggar" clergyman; however, a bed-curtain ring was got, and the happy pair there and then united. Walpole, of Straw-berry Hill notoriety, tells amusing stories of the high state kept up by the Duke and his beautiful bride; at all times preceding their company from the drawing-room to the dining-room, seating themselves together at the head of their table, eating off the same plate, drinking out of the same glass, and studiously making a point of never drinking wine with any of their guests whose rank was below that of an Earl! The Duke of Hamilton died; she then was married to the Duke of Argyll, and from her descends the Marquis of Lorne, the husband of Princess Louise. The second sister became Lady Coven-try, and it is said, truthfully or not, that she killed herself by the excessive use of white paint. The third sister, more in the background of the group, was married to the Hon. Mr. Blake-ney.

A RUSSIAN BEAR HUNT.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says: A grand hunt was held a few days ago at Gatchina, about 28 miles from St. Petersburg. The Czar, and a large number of his royal guests, in-cluding the Crown Prince Arthur were present.
The hunters were stationed in a line along a foot path leading through the beech and fir trees, a jager with a lance stuck in the snow by his side marking the exact spot which each was to occupy, according to a number given to him. The Emperor was in the centre of the line, but was unfor-tunate that day and did not get a shot. One or two of the great mastiffs which are set upon the bear if he be-comes dangerous and threatens to at-tack a hunter were brought in sleighs.
The sport was begun by the great intercircle of miscellaneous beaters advancing to a tune of noises unearth-ly enough to wake a dead, let alone a hybernating bear. An inner circle of regular huntsmen, in red shirts, and carrying horns, upon which they signal exactly what the bear is doing, urged on the dogs, a sort of half-breed fox hounds, encouraging them with the cries of "*Posho!! Posho!!* ("For-ward!")
Sometimes the bear will not wake for all the shoutings and barkings, and has even to be pricked out of his lair with the huntsmen's lances. But the bear of Saturday, broke cover of its own accord, and went lumbering along through the snow till it was sent to sleep again by rifle bullets. This done a hot lunch was served on a table set in the snow, the dead bear sprawling like a spatch cock on a sledge close by.
Then the Emperor and his guests got into the sleighs again, and drove off to a wood which was full of wolves, and which was securely netted round to prevent the animals breaking away. The sportsmen were posted as before, and the red-shirted, black-capped, horn-blowing huntsmen rode furiously and marvellously through the thick cover with their dogs. The sportsmen watched for a shot as the wolves broke cover, and in this way thirteen wolves, a fox or two, and some hares were se-cured. Driving back to Gatchina, the Emperor gave his guests a good din-ner, the *menu* of which was prettily ornamented with sporting subjects.

THE SANCY DIAMOND.

To the Editors of the Evening Post.

The statement in your paper, a few days since, in relation to this diamond is so different from that of Babinet's, read before the French Institute, that I have been induced to send a copy of his to you:
"The Sancy diamond was bought at Constantinople, during an embassy, by a baron of the name of Sancy, for 600,-000 livres. During the many years in which Henry IV., after the death of his predecessor, was rather an appendage to the throne than king in reality, sev-eral of his barons rendered him pecu-niary assistance, and among others the Baron of Sancy, who placed the dia-mond bearing his name in charge of a domestic, to be delivered unto the king. In the brigandism that then desolated France the servant was attacked and assassinated. For a long time his mas-ter knew not what had become of him, but after much searching it was dis-covered that he had been killed in a certain rural commune, and that his body had been interred in the cemetery belonging to the locality. When con-dolences on this discovery were tender-ed to the Baron on the loss of the splendid jewel he replied, 'You are in error gentlemen; since I know where to find the body of my servant I know also where to find my diamond.' In fact, when the body was disinterred the diamond was found. It had been swal-lowed by the man to secure it from his assailants."
The following from the same ad-dress shows that the people then were the same as now, excepting the vil-lainies are larger now.
"Among the crown diamonds of France there was one of triangular shape, of fine sapphire blue, weighing sixty carats. This disappeared at the time of the theft of these diamonds, none of which, except the Regent, were ever recovered; doubtless, be-cause this latter was of more difficult sale than the rest. During his im-prisonment the thief enjoyed among his companions great consideration on account of the magnitude of his villainy. On what may not distinc-tion be based in this world?" X.

AFTER THE BALL.

The bloom of beauty fades
In gaslight's yellow glance,
And gracefulness is lost
In the jostling crowded dance,
At the ball—after all, after all.

After all the preparations
And dreamings of delight,
There's but little realization
Of true pleasures on a night
At the ball—after all, after all.

Fair women lose their freshness
In the over-heated air,
Gauze and silks are sadly trampled
When worn with every care
At the ball—after all, after all.

Never sigh for the Academy
When revelry runs high—
To join the crowds of vanity,
Which stares and hastens by
At the ball—after all, after all.

Far fairer and more winning
Is womanhood, when found
At home in quiet costume
Than in the giddy round
At the ball—after all, after all.

FARM NOTES.

BRAN AND CORN MEAL FOR COWS.

The "Practical Farmer" says: It is well settled in the opinion of all our best dairymen that bran greatly pro-motes the milk secretions in cows, and it is fed almost universally. About equally mixed with corn meal is the usual proportion. This mixture seems to promote both the quantity and quality of milk. From several sources we hear that buckwheat bran is a great producer of milk, and it is being used considerably among our Chester county dairymen, in about the same propor-tion as the other. Thomas Gawthrop, near West Grove, Chester county, also by repeated trials with his own cows, has fully satisfied himself that they do as well with corn and cob meal and bran as with pure corn meal and bran. The amount of nutriment in corn cobs is so very small that this result will have to be explained on the sup-position of the ground cob acting to promote digestion by distending the stomach. The presence of bulky ma-terial being necessary to promote dis-tention and fill up the stomach of ruminating animals before digestion can be accomplished, is frequently lost sight of. Hungarian grass is also found for milch cows to be rather su-perior to the ordinary run of hay. The last year or two Hungarian grass has loomed up wonderfully in the es-timation of our dairy farmers, and a very large scope of land will be sowed with it the coming season. It ma-tures for cutting in about sixty days, and produces two or three tons per acre—the latter of course on good soils. Three pecks to the acre is the usual allowance of seed.

OAT HAY.

One of our farming friends, who re-sides near Philadelphia, and has a large milk-trade, tells us that for the past four years he has cut oats for hay and has found so much good to result from the practice, that he is thinking of making it a complete substitute for hay for regular cow feed, as far as other circumstances will allow. He cuts the oats just while the grain is forming and while the whole plant is yet green; and takes rather more pains in the drying, as the oat is rather more likely to mould than the ordinary grass. He claims that he can get a heavier crop of at least as good food from the same space of ground in a shorter time in this way than he can from an ordinary hay field.
This may be so, yet there seems to be some objections. In this part of the country at least, if March be wet, or the season late, oats cannot be got in till the Middle of April, and it is one of those things which requires to be in very early in order to do certainly well. Again, the oat is more fastidi-ous in regard to soil than grass is. It often happens that land which seems favorable to good a crop of oats so far as the grain is concerned, makes very lit-tle straw; and a field of oats not much over a foot high would not be very profitable as a "forage crop." Then again animal labor must be spent on an oat crop, while on a good stand of timothy, the same sowing will do al-ways for two, and sometimes for three years. This saving of labor alone seems to us to be a strong item which ought not to be overlooked.
Yet it seems quite likely that this oat hay idea might very often be taken advantage of to good purpose, and so, as the correspondents often moderate-ly say, we offer it for whatever it is worth. [Germantown Telegraph.

FATTEN THE OLD COWS.

The best time to begin to fatten old animals is in the latter part of spring or during the former part of summer. At that season of the year everything is springing into new life. The nu-tritious grass, the warm and pleasant weather, the cheerful sunshine and the cooing shade all lend their in-fluence in one harmonious combina-tion to revivify and promote the growth not only of young and healthy animals, but those who have endured the pelting storms and pinching cold of many winters. At that season of the year they begin to improve in flesh, even if their allowance of food is not as abundant as it ought to be. The tender and nutritious grass im-pairs health and vigor to the animal system, and they commence secreting fat and flesh for future use.
At such a time farmers should be active in aiding the work of building up the animal system, which has been commenced with renewed energy, by keeping such animals improving in flesh every day until they are ready for shambles. If they be allowed to stop improving, the proprietor must sustain a loss to a greater or less extent. In case an animal does not re-ceive a full allowance of grass, it should be fed a few pounds of meal or oilcake daily. A few pounds of meal fed at such a time, will increase the amount of fat and flesh far beyond our highest expectations. Old cows should be dried off at once, as they will not fatten much while giving milk. Then, while the warm weather continues, a cow or a bullock should be fed twice a day with meal, in addition to grass and good hay.
Sheep should receive no less than one pound each daily of Indian corn and oats and barley. If ground into meal it will be much better than to feed it whole.

REDUCING BONES FOR GARDENS.

It is not often that bones can be col-lected on the farm in sufficient quan-tity for field crops, but every man who has a garden can make a little excel-lent manure by saving those within his reach. It is useless to recommend converting them into home-made su-perphosphate by using sulphuric acid; the difficulty and trouble of procuring the acid away from cities, and the care and experience required to use it, are sufficient objections. There are, how-ever, two modes of reducing the bones, which every gardener may easily adopt. One is to place them in thin layers in a fermenting heap of manure, which, if they are previously broken, will soften them enough to cause crumbling after the lapse of weeks, when the heap is worked over. Even a common hot-bed will do, if the bones are first broken into fragments. The other mode is to boil them as follows: Mix them in a large kettle with wood ashes; and to make the ashes caustic, and add about a peck of fresh lime to each barrel of bones. Saturate and cover the ashes well with water, and then apply heat, for say twenty-four hours, or during the day for two successive days. All the bones by this time, except the very hardest parts, will be so reduced as to be easily pulverized, being in a pasty condition, suitable for placing in layers in making the compost heap. Another day's boil-ing will reduce the remainder of the hard bones.

VARIETIES.

A MILWAUKEE dry good clerk wears a shingle under his shirt front to keep the wrinkles in subjection.

A humorous citizen of Gwinnetti, Ga. arrayed himself in the attractive garb common to females and allowed a Walton-county man to be married to him.

THE Mardi Gras procession in Mem-phis is said to have been the cause of so much open intoxication and licen-tiousness that all good citizens hope it will be the last.

A MISSISSIPPI paper needs the ser-vices of a new editor. The last one went out with a revolver to uphold an editorial, and he returned in a wheel-barrow, with a blanket over him.

IN New Orleans, a few days ago, a thief was ornamented with a card bearing the words, "Hotel Thief," and was then taken to all the hotels and exhibited, so that he might be known again.

A STINGY HUSBAND accounted for all the blame of the lawlessness of his children in company by saying his wife always gave them their own way' "Poor things! It's all I have to give them," was the prompt reply.

PHŒBE COUZINS doesn't dress like other lawyers. She wears a heavy silk, with polonaise overskirt of the same material, all richly befrilled and fur-belowed, and trimmed with black lace; roses at the belt, breast, and back hair, with white frills at the neck and wrists, and a sparkling aigrette in the hair.

THE Queen of England has actually spoken kindly to an actress, and intro-duced her to Princess Beatrice and to Prince Leopold, taking her by the hand and accepting a nosegay from her. A friendly recognition from a crowned head to a theatrical performer *is rare in England.* The actress in question was Miss Heath, a distin-guished tragedienne.

DAN RICE is just now under an evil star. "He has been sold out," says Wilkes' Spirit, "at Sheriff's sale, horse, foot, and dragoons." His farm, and even his newspaper, the Cosmopolitan, edited by Charles Stow, did not escape his creditors. Col. Rice had a beautiful home in the centre of Girard, in front of which is a public square containing a handsome monu-ment to the soldiers of the township who fell in the rebellion. It is of white marble, and the cost $15,000, was wholly borne by Col. Rice. The grounds about his place were exten-sive, with rare plants and shrubs, while the house contained many inter-esting and valuable works of art. His failure will be a great misfortune to the village.

A SENSIBLE mother writing of chil-dren's clothing says: "I see many children whose legs are too much ex-posed for health or comfort. It is a curious fact that in the statistics laid by teachers of public and private schools of this city before the ladies who have recently lectured on the sub-ject of dress, it was proved that the children of a mission school in the lower part of the city were more underwear and were more comfortably dressed than those of an up-town private school. The wife of the Scotch and German mechanic, and even the hard-working Irish washwoman, will contrive to get hoods, leggings, and mittens to keep her darlings warm, while poor little Miss Gentility will be bountifully supplied with sashes and beads, though shivering with the cold for want of proper winter clothing."

WE find in a magazine a chapter on "Kissing Literature," which omits the gem of the whole, Landor's playful and exquisite verses on the wife of his friend, who impulsively kissed him for some praise he had given her husband.

Jennie kissed me when we met,
Jumping from the chair she sat in;
Cupid—you who love to get
Sweets into your book, put that in,
Say I'm ugly; say I'm old;
Say that health and wealth have missed me,
But add to that when all is told,
Jennie kissed me.

YESTERDAY the little son of one of our citizens, while playing with his lit-tle sister, bright sweet child of 5 summers, got hold of his father's gun, which had been left carelessly standing in the kitchen by the thoughtless parent, pointed the gun at his play-mate, and, saying jokingly, "I'll kill you! pulled the trigger. What must have been that boy's feelings when he found that he had lied, that the gun was not loaded, and that his innocent little sister had knocked a portion of his nose off with a stick of wood.—[Missouri Brunswicker.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb 28, 1874

THE mails in England ought to be delivered with dispatch and politeness under the new Conservative Ministry. Manners is at the head of the Post-office Department.

BLAINE is determined to be the Radical candidate for President, and is playing fast and loose with each faction of the party. His prospects, however, are none of the brightest, notwithstanding he is all things to all men.

IT is not all rosy with Mr. T. B. Searight yet. His enemies are beseiging the Secretary of the Interior to withhold his commission, and even Cameron begins to lose hope. It will be sad if Searight's toad-eating turns his stomach, after all.

THE Constitution tinkers have met with a rebuff in Congress. They presented their proposition to have God and the Christian religion recognized in the organic law, but the Judiciary Committee very properly returned an adverse report.

MINISTER SCHENCK is to come home on a three months holiday. Perhaps the interests of the Little Emma Mine need looking after. Schenck don't have much to do in England any how and he is entitled to a holiday to break the monotony of his situation.

GRANT'S confidential friend and principal adviser, the rebel Mosby, has, in accordance with the President's wishes consented to run for Congress in the Warrenton (Va.) district, and of course will have all the support the Administration can command. He is loyal now.

EX-SENATOR Louis T. Wigfall died at Galveston, Texas, last week. Before the war he was a Senator from the Lone Star State, and was one of the leading minds in the Senate. For several years he has been traveling in foreign countries, and latterly resided in Baltimore, where he followed his profession—the law.

THE proposition to build a new State House to take the place of the old one at Richmond, Virginia again starts the controversy about changing the location of the capital. Stanton sets up a claim for it, and it is asserted that the people of West Virginia, disgusted with their own attemps at State government, want to go back into the fold of the Old Dominion.

WE have yet to see an Administration newspaper that condemns the policy of the Treasury in paying 50 per cent commission for the collection of the revenues. Why do not some of our Radical contemporaries speak out concerning the Sanborn contracts? Are they in favor of giving half the revenues for their collection? We ask for information.

THE Christian statesman, O. O. Howard, is to be tried before a court martial composed of the following officers, viz: W. T. Sherman, General Irwin McDowell, General John Pope, General Meigs and General Holt. Major A. B. Gardner will act as judge advocate of the court. The faithful will pray for Howard's safe delivery. The court will assemble on the 3rd day of March.

THE Commercial asks us if the Democracy are in favor of a new election in Louisiana. The Democracy is in favor of allowing the legally elected Governor of Louisiana to take his seat and turn out Kellogg and his band of forty thieves. By the way, how does the Commercial stand on this question? Is it with Carpenter or "ferninst" him? What does it think of Judge Durell and his man Norton?

THE Beaver Argus and Radical corrects us in the matter of the identity of its correspondent in Harrisburg. We are to take it for granted Colonel Quay does not write fulsome puffs of Governor Hartranft, nor wound the public taste by recommending him as a successor to General Grant. The Presidential chair has been made possible for any man, white or black, if born in this country; if he stole a hog or wore a star in the army. Hartranft is just as fit as Grant.

CHICAGO begins to talk about being as smoky as Pittsburgh, and wants something done to abate the nuisance—in fact Chicago demands that something shall be done. The Chicago Tribune says that "the Common Council cannot pass an ordinance which would be more acceptable than one to secure us a healthy atmosphere, pure air, clean streets, clean buildings, and clean people." We hope the Chicago Common Council will pass such an ordinance, and if it works satisfactorily, we will try and have it adopted in this city.

THE Dispatch is "still harping on my daughter" and won't be pleased because the Democracy made nominations for municipal offices. We deeply regret that it is so, but then it is asking too much to let it step in and run the Democracy in the interest of certain ring candidates; besides, even if THE POST was willing, we don't think the Democracy would submit, for they think they are just as good as anybody, and they have no confidence in the Dispatch. If our neighbor will be content to serve in the ranks awhile, it may in due time become a leader, and then its advice may amount to something.

THE [illegible] ARCHIVES.

The public now begin to realize the purposes to which the $75,000 worth of so-called rebel archives are to be devoted by the managers of the Radical party. They are to be made the basis of innumerable infamous lies, whereby the character of men are to be smirched upon the eve of elections, with a view of preventing the ousting of Radical thieves from office. But we are not of the opinion that the device will last very long. It will live its little day and perish beneath the public contempt.

In the case of Hon. John B. Guthrie, we see one of the uses to which these records are to be put. Through and by them the character of every man who is inimical to Radical ascendency is to be attacked, and if possible injured. On the day previous to the election a base and malignant forgery purporting to be an extract from a letter written by George N. Sanders, stating that Mr. Guthrie was in secret conclave with Davis, Breckinridge and others at Washington, in February 1861, was published in all the Ring papers of the city. Its sole purpose was to drive the Republican voters into the support of the Ring. What it accomplished in that direction we are not advised.

That it was a base and infamous falsehood, hatched in the city, and without any pretense of looking into the bundle of blackmail at Washington, no one knew better than the man who forged the pretended telegram, and those who hired its publication in the easily prostituted columns of the Ring organs—big and little—partizan and pretendedly independent. Some of them, now that the election is over, having a glimmer of decency, try to take back their connection with the contemptible and dirty slander, but the Gazette and the Commercial, both take occasion to reaffirm it.

Mr. Guthrie and his friends, of course, care nothing for this dirty attempt to blacken his character, and have only contempt for the bungling forgers and liars who put it about.

But there is a question in connection with this subject that ought to arrest public attention. It is quite evident that these pretended archives are the basis for a system of the worst conceived slander of men's characters ever devised by the corrupt leaders of a corrupt party. Every prominent opponent of the Radical party in the North has been singled out and we have good authority for asserting that there is a well organized Bureau of Conspiracy thoughout the country forging letters to and from all the leading Democrats and Conservatives of the country, implicating them with the leaders of the secession movement, and these forgeries are being placed among the so-called rebel archives to be used whenever occasion requires.

Jefferson Davis was not in Washington at the time of the alleged meeting in February 1861. The forger committed a great historical blunder to begin with, while on the other hand Mr. Saunders was not in Washington, and was not acting as private secretary for the secession leaders, that he would record the casual meeting of a private citizen of Pittsburgh with the President of the Confederacy, even if the latter had been in Washington at the time alleged. We have two propositions: First, the forgery was conceived and executed in Pittsburgh, or, Second, if it was not and the matter published is to be found among the "rebel archives" so-called, it can be proven to be a recent forgery, and placed there by some pimp of the Bureau of Conspiracy.

Perhaps the latter proposition may turn out to be the nearest to the truth. That a scheme is on foot to forge documents of this character with a view of putting down all opposition to the Radical party by reviving the passions and prejudices of a period of civil war, is very evident. Then arises the question, what is to be done about it? Should the men whose characters are being assailed by this infamous Bureau of Conspiracy avail themselves of the protection of the law? Or are those forged libels worth noticing? We are not prepared to advise others in the premises further than this: These forgeries are of a character so infamous and slanderous, that the law affords ample protection to those who are assailed. But are the vipers who hiss them in the public ear worth noticing? This every man must answer for himself after he is attacked.

It might not be a bad idea to have these newspapers prove the truth of their assertions in this particular. Treason is the most infamous of crimes, and the question arises whether a partisan newspaper has the right to charge a reputable citizen with treason, for the purpose of damaging his character in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, and then back the slander up with a forgery? Have the Ring organs the right to do this with impunity, even if they are paid for prostituting their columns for so base a purpose? We fancy that a court of law would decide the question in the negative.

But courts of law cannot properly right the wrongs sought to be done by this Bureau of Conspiracy, organized at Washington and ramifying throughout the whole country. Public sentiment can alone do that. Public sentiment must frown down these attempts to blacken the character of private citizens who oppose the thieveries and rascalities of the Radical leaders. But perhaps if a few of the pimps were hunted down by the law, the public would be aided in forming a correct opinion of the workings of the Radical Bureau of Conspiracy.

THE BLOODY SIOUX.

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm has written a letter to the Chicago Tribune in which she takes occasion to say some severe things about Hon. Felix R. Brunot's peaceful labors among the wild Indians of the west. Mrs. Swisshelm don't have very much faith in the Peace Policy as carried out by the agents of the Administration. The treaties that have been consummated cost millions of dollars, and according to Mrs. Swisshelm's view, have only resulted in inducing a few thousand Indians to give up working for a living and rely solely upon the supply of white man's beef.

Coming from the source that it does this letter is remarkable and interesting in numerous particulars as well as saucy, sarcastic and ironical in several others, and we give it in another column for the benefit of Mrs. Swisshelm's and Mr. Brunot's friends in this city. Mr. Brunot is a good natured philanthropist, and no doubt means exceedingly well, but he is no match for the thorough-bred Indian agent whose sole mission in life seems to be to get rich off the Indians and the government, plundering one or both as circumstances and safety may suggest.

Mrs. Swisshelm very complacently points out to Mr. Brunot that the arms with which the Indians murder the people of the frontier are furnished by the Peace Commission. She hits the nail fairly on the head when she says that our Indian wars are brought about and fomented by unprincipled agents and contractors, who adopt this means of securing fat jobs. This fact has long been notorious, and things will never improve until the whole brood of speculators and jobbers are turned out of power, beginning with the jobbing Secretary of the Interior and going all the way down through the Indian Bureau Ring.

But as long as the present Administration is in power it is useless to look for a reform in this direction. It is only kept in power by a well devised system of jobbing, whereby the peoples' taxes are diverted from their legitimate source, and turned to account in controlling elections. The people can only suffer, and await their opportunity.

ONE of the most brilliant political fights ever made in the country was carried on by McClure in Philadelphia against organized fraud and the omnipotence of money. The mode of conducting the contest is set forth in the following extract from a card issued by McClure the morning after the election.

> The contest was manfully made by many of the ablest and purest men of Philadelphia, and the citizens not bound in the toils of our oppressors, without distinction of party, joined nobly in the effort for a municipal generation. The record of the conflict and its clearly-marked results in localities where debauchery was rife in all parties, are the best vindication of those who fought and fell in the memorable struggle of to-day. With hired ruffians from neighboring cities swarming defiantly through our streets, going from poll to poll to pollute the ballot, with a police force commanded to protect wrong-doers and most willing to obey; with the resources of the people lavished in unexampled profligacy to promote the success of the enemy, and with most of the channels of public information controlled or restrained by power and patronage, the citizens of Philadelphia were unequal to the redemption of their own government.

THE letter of Grace Greenwood recently published in the New York Times, in which she says that the negroes who everlastingly crowd the galleries of the two halls of Congress are "ragged to the point of indecency and dirty to absolute filth," shows that the admirers of the colored individual are beginning to get their eyes opened. The writer says that the galleries of Congress have come to be the regular loafing place of the negro vagrants of Washington, who prefer to enjoy the comforts of the cosy galleries and beg or steal a living, to earning it by honest labor, and wants to know if a stop cannot be put to the practice. If they were white loafers it would be an easy matter to abridge their privileges, but belonging to the favored colored class, the matter is not so easily disposed of. The fifthteenth Amendment and the Civil Rights Bill confer privileges upon the negro that the white vagrant cannot claim. She also complains that the negroes monopolize the street cars, and make it a point to show the most marked disrespect to ladies, young and old, claiming and enforcing privileges that would result in the ejectment of a white man or boy from the car. That the sickly sentimentalists who have inaugurated this state of case should suffer from it, is all right, but it seems unjust that the disadvantages should weigh as heavily upon the innocent.

JOVELLAR, Captain-General of Cuba, has declared the entire Island of Cuba in a state of siege. In other words he he has patterned after Grant, and proclaimed martial law. Of course, this dispenses with all unnecessary formality in disposing of obnoxious persons, or those who are suspected of being friendly to Cuban freedom. The machinery of the civil law was not adequate to their conviction and punishment, so Jovellar has abrogated all civil law, and holds the lives of all Cubans in his own hand. This is always convenient for tyrants. Grant found it to be the only way to put the carpet-baggers in power in the Southern States.

THE Ring promised a great deal in the way of retrenchment and reform. The first appropriation since the election shows an increase of nearly one million of dollars over last year. Why were the appropriation figures withheld until nearly the last of February, when they should have been presented in January? Simply because the Ring feared to have the figures before the people prior to the election. They knew that it would have insured their defeat. "Only that and nothing more."

CIRCULATING MEDIUMS.

The question of a circulating medium is one that is just now agitating the public mind in this country. The chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington has recently prepared a comparative statement of the circulating medium in various European countries by which it appears that the coin circulating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland at the close of 1872, was £84,551,000 sterling; silver, £15,000,000; bronze, £1,147,000; excess of bank notes over coin reserves, £40,540,000; total circulation in coin and notes, £141,239,000, being equivalent in United States gold coin to $686,421,540.

In the twenty-two States comprising the North German Confederation, the aggregate coin circulation reaches 682,455,362 thalers. The banks hold 100,000,000 thalers in reserves to protect their note circulation, leaving 532,435,362 thalers in the hands of the people. The notes in circulation amount to 253 159,142 thalers giving the coin and note circulation in the hands of the people, 786,594,504 thalers, equivalent in United States gold coin to 557,772,098. The German Government, within the last two years, has coined about 334,000,000 thalers in gold.

In France the metallic coin, currency and bullion is given at 4,000,000,000 francs; notes of the Bank of France in circulation on Dec. 26, 1873, 2,807,689,625 francs; total, 6,807,689,625 francs. Deduct metallic reserve in bank December, 28,759,962,419 francs, and the currency circulation is 6,047,727,206 francs, equivalent in United States gold coin at 20 cents to the franc to $1 209,545,441.

A comparison of these statistics with our own circulating medium in coin,—at present practically locked up—legal tenders and National Bank notes, shows that our circulating medium is next in volume to that of France. The volume of our currency does not need to be increased, but put upon a better basis. But this does not seem at all probable for some time yet. The various means suggested and discussed in Congress are inadequate to meet the exigencies of the occasion. There being a large majority of Republicans in Congress, the leaders of that party are trying to decide the financial question so as to inure to the benefit of the party. As long as this object is kept in view, reform need not be expected. Questions involving the national prosperity cannot be settled upon a partisan basis.

THE BLACKMAILERS.

Messrs. W. H. Dimmick, member of the House from Wayne, and J. M. Krieder of Harrisburg, set on foot a very nice game, with a view of fleecing the banks of the State out of a round $100,000. But they overestimated their ability to play a "lone hand," and underestimated the Legisvative reforms under the new Constitution, and have come to grief. The nature of their little game is fully set forth in our Harrisburg special dispatches.

Mr. Dimmick, it would seem, is an old hand at money grabbing, and he no doubt fancied that it would be impossible for him to fail in his undertaking to fleece the banks. Krieder is an excellent mate for him in the "crooked" ways of the lobby, having graduated from one of the Harrisburg banks in the regular irregular way.

The precise extent of their haul before their bungling game was exposed is not known, and probably never will be, as the banks which were caught, will be glad enough to sink the money they sent, rather than have their connection with the affair exposed.

So far as Mr. Dimmick is concerned, he should at once be expelled from the House, as he no doubt will be to-day. After that the law should take its course with him and Krieder without let or hindrance. They are both subject to penalties for violating the laws of the United States and the Commonwealth, and the people demand that the full penalty of the law shall be meted out to them. Such men are dangerous when at large and unrestricted.

It is possible that there are still others connected with this business, and if so, they, too, should be dragged to the light of day, and punished according to law. Let an example be made of them. Our halls of legislation have long enough been a disgrace. It is time to turn over a new leaf and see that the page is kept clean. There is no excuse or extenuation for men who engage in such practices. They cannot plead precedents in justification. The people of the State, by a majority of one hundred and forty-five thousand, declared in favor of reform and honest legislation, and that demand must be respected. Pennsylvania must be lifted from the pool of corruption into which it was plunged by the State Ring. Now is the appointed time to begin the work of purification.

THE Dispatch administers a well deserved and stinging rebuke to those politicians and newspapers of the Radical persuasion, who are constantly prating of their intense loyalty and ever ready to stigmatize as rebels and secession sympathizers those who are politically opposed to them. Nothing is more truthful than its statement, that the men who do these things are mostly distinguished for their services as Home Guards, or paymasters or sutlers, as can be demonstrated by examining some of their records. The Commercial and Gazette have of late had a great deal to say on this subject and we doubt if either furnished anything to put down the rebellion except men to shovel on the entrenchments at Squirrel Hill, or draw pay for filling good paying offices and if we are mistaken we shall be happy to make the necessary correction when informed of the facts. The article from the Dispatch reads as follows:

> The Commercial assumes that in our recent rebuke to patriotic cant "the moral element was totally ignored." We are unable to get sufficiently near the Commercial's meaning to reply satisfactorily to this mysterious, but, no doubt, overwhelming indictment. However, talking of morality, it is permissible to believe that the men who make political capital by crying "rebel" and "traitor" at this late day, are no better than they might be. For our part, we are free to estimate them as knavish hypocrites, bent on advancing their personal interests by reviving and maintaining old disturbances. The soldiers who did the fighting for the North are not heard howling after such fashion. By no means. They are the hack politicians, who were distinguished in the home guards when the bullets were flying abroad, and who have since been doing the office-holding for the party, that now lash themselves into a fine patriotic fury over issues ten years ago satisfactorily settled. These fellows, who have drawn their living from the general weal, are now our bravest braggarts and the loudest in shouting of martial glory, heroism, and so forth. Out upon the pretense! It is an insult to every boy who wore the blue for principle's sake, and a mockery of those who nobly died for it.

CURRENCY EXPANSION.

The Senate by a majority of three on Friday last decided in favor of an expansion of the National Bank Currency up to a standard of $400,000,000, upon Mr. Merrimon's proposition. An analysis of the vote shows the following division upon the question of expansion by sections:

New England, in favor of—o. Opposed to, Senators Buckingham, Ferry of Connecticut, Hamlin, Morrill, of Maine, Boutwell, Sumner, Cragin, Wadleigh—8.

Middle States, in favor of, Cameron, Sprague—2. Opposed to, Stockton, Fenton, Conklin, Scott, Anthony—5.

Western States, in favor of, Logan, Oglesby, Allison, Ferry, of Michigan, Ramsey, Bogy, Hitchcock, Tipton, Mitchell, Pratt, Morton, Howe—12. Opposed to, Sargent, Chandler, Schurz, Jones, Stewart, Sherman, Kelly, Hager—7.

Southern States, in favor of, Goldthwaite, Spencer, Clayton, Pease, Harvey, Conover, Norwood, McCreery, West, Merrimon, Patterson, Robertson, Johnson, Boreman—14. Opposed to, Gilbert, Stevenson, Cooper, Davis—4.

Of those voting in favor of expansion six were Democrats, one independent Republican, and twenty-one Radicals. Of those opposed, six were Democrats, three were independent Republicans and fourteen were Radicals. Messrs. Carpenter, Gordon, Wright and Ransom who were favorable to expansion, were paired with Messrs Ferlinghuysen, Bayard, Morrill of Vermont, and Saulsbury who were opposed. Ten Senators were absent or did not vote.

Mr. Merriman's proposition, which was adopted, by the above vote, instructs the Committee to report a bill providing for the increase of the present National Bank currency up to four hundred millions of dollars. From present indications it would seem that the bill will pass the Senate by a small majority, and it is thought that the friends of expansion in the House will muster sufficient force to pass it there, as the South and West will go almost solidly in favor of it.

FROM 1840 to 1856 the average annual expenditure on account of Indian affairs was $1,384,743; from 1859 to 1865 it averaged $3,221,753 annually; for the year 1873, under the present corrupt and extravagant Administration, it was $7,951,[illegible]'04, or nearly eight millions in round numbers. The Indians are rapidly disappearing, but it seems the fewer there are the more it costs to provide for them. It is appalling to think what appropriations would be required for their support, supposing the disbursements on Indian account to be continued through the hands of such officials as Secretary Delano and Commissioner Smith, if Indians in the far West should become as scarce as they now are in New York. This is the department of public expenditures in which such items appear as "contingencies, including travelling and contingent expenses of superintendents and agents, $50,000," and "general incidental expenses of the Indian service, $627,851." Congress makes loud professions of a desire to economize. Why then does it not institute a searching investigation into the expenditures of the Indian Bureau, which have become notorious from ocean to ocean on account of their extravagance and the corruption connected therewith? Is it because the Administration leaders are afraid to have the public see the extent of the iniquity prevailing in the Interior Department? If so, the reason for forbearance is insufficient, as the facts given above, taken from official documents, are in themselves a fearful revelation of dishonesty and waste.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati Commercial has interviewed Judge Safford, of Hillsboro, O., who granted the injunction against the praying women of that town, upon the application of W. H. Dunn, the druggist. Judge Safford did not hesitate to declare that he granted the injunction because the singing and praying were a public nuisance. According to Judge Safford, Dr. Dunn has one of the largest and most costly drug stores in the State. He has never sold liquors to be drunk upon the premises, or to minors and drunkards, and his sales are in quantities greater or smaller, such as may be incidental to his general business. The Judge stated that there was no objection to singing and praying when they were conducted so as not to disturb private rights or public tranquillity, and added:

> When such worship is made the pretext for breaking up a man's lawful trade; of interfering with the quiet and peaceful enjoyment of his own property; of bringing him into public ridicule and disgrace; of defaming his calling and character, and this without intermission for six consecutive weeks in the storms and cold of winter, creating heartburnings among neighbors, defamation of private character, and an unsettled state of society—that, sir, is a nuisance.

The Judge might have added that the man who gets $50 a day for urging women to do this kind of business is a greater nuisance still.—Chicago Tribune.

THE International Schutzenfest at Baltimore, next August, will last nine days. The Baltimore bund have appropriated $10,000 for prizes, and other bunden will make it $40,000. Forty societies will take part, among them delegations from Bremen, Leipsic, Frankfort and Vienna.

ALTHOUGH a little early for the first of April jokes, the New York Evening Post lets off very good things in the shape of letters which purport to be Sovereigns responses to the President's invitation to the Centennial. They are all dated April 1, 1874, and purport to come from Queen Victoria, Emperor Wilhelm, President McMahon, Seranno, Alexander and Pope Pius IX. We copy the Queen's letter in full as follows:

> Mr. President: Since the decease of my beloved husband I have made it a rule never to quit my kingdom except to visit the scenes associated with his early youth at Coburg. I pray your Excellency therefore to excuse me from accepting the invitation which you have been pleased to send me. To give your Excellency, however, some idea of the estimate in which the American people and its government are held by my court, I shall allow myself the satisfaction of sending to your Philadelphia Bazaar a full length portrait of my lamented grandfather, George III., of blessed memory, and a bust of Brigadier-General Benedict Arnold, of who, of all your American heroes, enjoyed, and, so far as I know, merited, the most of my grandfather's respect.
>
> Though I may not be with you in person, I trust the sight of these memorials of affection will convince your Excellency that the lapse of a century, with all its curious vicissitudes, has not in the slightest degree diminished those feelings towards Americans which the event you are about to commemorate was calculated to inspire in the breast of every loyal Englishman.
>
> Kiss my hand VICTORIA.
>
> Given at my Palace at Windsor, April 1, 1874.

THE Boston Transcript speaks thus plainly about what it calls "official blackmailing": "The effect of the system of employing detectives and informers—nominally to enhance the revenue—not a few of whom acquire princely fortunes at the expense of the public service, and to the great disadvantage of trade, is demoralizing throughout, and offers a premium to laxity if not rascality on the part of the regular officials of the government. Abolish the informing practice, and consign the informers to the obscurity such plunderers deserve. Better that the United States should be deprived of a few hundred thousand dollars than place its absolute authority in the hands of mercenary agents whose chief solicitude is as to the amount they shall be enabled to wrench from business men only asking the opportunity to pursue unmolested their honest calling."

AND now Governor Moses of South Carolina has also set up for a Christian statesman, and, the way he goes to work about it is characteristic. We are told in the Charleston newspapers that all South Carolina was on a broad grin when it was announced that Moses was to deliver a lecture on religion; but it proved no joke, and the Governor actually appeared before a large audience and delivered a lecture which is described as an able and eloquent defence of Christianty against free thinking. Indeed, the lecture made such impression that some enthusiastic friends of Moses insisted on having it printed, and not until then was it discovered that the Governor, from force of habit, probably, had stolen all the piety he had embodied in this production. Not to put too fine a point upon it, he had palmed off on his unsuspecting audience one of the Rev. Robert Hall's sermons, published in London in 1853, for his own ideas on the subject of religion.

A MISSISSIPPI paper says: "It is only necessary to go to Jackson and hang around the lobby, street corners, hotels, and, if one has the patience to do so, spend an hour or two in the senate chamber or representatives hall, to be convinced that the contest for political supremacy and power and emoluments of office has been whittled down to the color line. Black against white. This is the issue now. The colored man is for his color, and the link heretofore binding together the party in this State regardless of the color of its members is, if not broken, very badly strained, and must certainly part ere long. It is already arranged that the colored Republicans are to come in for the Congressional honors to the exclusion of the white Republicans."

THE Troy Times warmly approves of the memorial of New York buisness men against the issue of the $44,000,000 "reserve," saying: "Congress should be allowed no peace until some conclusive action shall have been taken in respect to the circulating medium. The proposed reissue is so unwise that we can hardly see how it is possible to justify it. Instead of expanding the legal-tender system, which, even in time of war was regarded as a questionable one, Congress should be directing its attention toward the means of abandoning it altogether." The Albany Journal pronounces the memorial "sound to the core."

THE stately course of justice in the Supreme Court of Mississippi was interrupted the other day by an animated and almost bloody fight between the Chief Justice and one of the Judges. The latter person having insinuated that the head of the court manifested a disposition to decide upon questions without consultation with him, an angry and unseemly controversy followed, ending in the Chief Justice so far forgetting himself as to draw a knife and rush upon the complaining judge. The interference of one of the justices, it is said, saved the life of the offender. It looks rather dark for Mississippi when her highest judicial tribunal is the theater of such a disgraceful scene.

A RECENT visitor to Lexington, Ky., writes to the Baltimore American as follows of Leslie Coombs: "Though nearly ninety years of age, he is more sprightly and active than the ordinary run of humanity at fifty years. He has a good suit of brown hair with scarcely a gray tint, and not an unsound tooth in his head. He dresses with all the precision of his gallant days, with a rose-bud in his buttonhole, discloses none of the infirmities of age and seems determined to die young. It is the opinion of the people of the present generation that Leslie Coombs will never die."

THE term of Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, in the United States Senate expires next year. There are already mentioned for the succession the names of Ignatus Donnelly, ex-Governor Austin, Governor Davis, ex-Governor Marshall, ex-United States Senator Wilkinson and W. S. Washburn. As a year elapses before the choice is made no doubt the list will be much augmented.

THE State of Louisia[illegible] Orleans together owe t[illegible]00. The population o[illegible]ing for an increase on t[illegible] very near 730,000. Thi[illegible] capita indebtedness of [illegible] Gayarre, a New Orlean[illegible] noting this and other[illegible] have $60,000,000 of [illegible] $40,000,000 of priva[illegible] outside of the State, $2[illegible] paid, omitting millions [illegible] red, and besides several[illegible] support of the general [illegible] assets are $100,000,000 o[illegible] valuation—say $150,000,[illegible] The rural population av[illegible] product of about $290 [illegible] much of that can the po[illegible] meet their share in the [illegible] taxes—and live? Really [illegible] to our urban population, [illegible] duce per head? Can th[illegible] a showing as the rural? [illegible] their $40,000,000 of produc[illegible] in a much worse condition [illegible] drive the plough? Are [illegible] mortgaged houses, better [illegible] taxes than their fellow [illegible] field? It almost unsettle[illegible] contemplate such a state o[illegible]

HON. JAMES A. STRA[illegible] cratic member of the L[illegible] Mercer county, has been [illegible] with positions on the com[illegible] House that are rarely given [illegible] ber. We predict that Mr. [illegible] make one of the most fait[illegible] representatives Mercer co[illegible] had, and that he will attain [illegible] reputation.—Erie Observer.

THE same mail that carrie[illegible] ton the report of the death [illegible] torney Swoope, of Pittsburg[illegible] eral applications for appoi[illegible] place. This is enterprising[illegible] spectable politics.—N. Y. Pos[illegible]

THE N. Y. Sun thinks that [illegible] dealers would be willing to s[illegible] could get $50 a day like Dio[illegible] a day like the reformed Var[illegible] ganizing the female campaign [illegible] shops.

THE SIOUX MASSA[illegible]

To the Editor of the Chicago Tr[illegible]

SIR: Last fall we had glow[illegible] of Commissioner Brunot's sun[illegible] in making treaties with wh[illegible] wild Indians; and the people [illegible] granted that these treaties con[illegible] of enemies into friends, and w[illegible] fore, worth all the millions th[illegible] would cost. But the official re[illegible] Indian Department, when dec[illegible] duce its estimates for the co[illegible] threw quite a new light on t[illegible] and informed us that these t[illegible] been the consummation of our [illegible] wooing of a few more thousand [illegible] give up working for a living an[illegible] to eat white man's beef." No[illegible] the noble savage had been obdu[illegible] pose his heart had not been touc[illegible] prayers and mild expostuatio[illegible] really good and saintly missio[illegible] pose said savage had resolutely r[illegible] proffered rations,—what would w[illegible] have done with his beef? Th[illegible] have been no use sending it to [illegible] cogo Relief Society, for no one in [illegible] would have eaten beef he had not [illegible] paid for; and white man, havin[illegible] troublesome surplus of this ar[illegible] obliged to keep friend Brunot on[illegible] all summer, and to send over int[illegible] and recapture the Kickapoos, in[illegible] supply him with gratuitous beef.

Well, it stands to reason that [illegible] gone to some trouble and expense [illegible] folks who would consent to eat [illegible] white man was under a strong o[illegible] to furnish the edibles. When he [illegible] do so, it is but natural that those [illegible] luctantly consented to eat it, when[illegible] ed, should grow indignant and de[illegible] when withheld; that they should i[illegible] all hazards, upon having the beef. [illegible] this is just what they have done, [illegible] doing. Years ago, Commissioners [illegible] Government induced the Sioux to[illegible] to be fed and clothed by the labor o[illegible] men, and thus gain leisure to he in[illegible] and play poker. In the spring of l[illegible] beef was not forthcoming at the [illegible] had been promised. The noble [illegible] waited two whole weeks for it; then[illegible] ing ennuied and hungry, went to[illegible] and murdered a thousand people, w[illegible] less to do with the detention of hi[illegible] than any equal number of men who [illegible] traverse Boston Common. The peo[illegible] Minnesota captured most of the [illegible] tried them individually, found [illegible] guilty of murder in the first degree [illegible] condemned them to the extreme [illegible] alty of the law. Now, furnishing [illegible] for three hundred Indians costs no[illegible] than $100,000 a year; and this all [illegible] through the hands of the friends of t[illegible] dian Bureau, or into their pockets. [illegible] beef contractors could no more affo[illegible] diminish the number of beef eaters at [illegible] rate, than some surgeons, in charge of [illegible] pitals, felt that they could afford to [illegible] down their list of patients, by permi[illegible] sick or wounded men to go home, du[illegible] the war. Besides, the good people in [illegible] East, who were out of harm's way—[illegible] people whose babies had not been ba[illegible] in [illegible] cook stoves, or dismembered before t[illegible] eyes, [illegible] were moved with a great compass[illegible] for [illegible] the wrongs which th[illegible] penitentiary [illegible] their agents, had inflic[illegible] through [illegible] delaying his beef, that t[illegible] upon him [illegible] prevent the execution; a[illegible] interposed [illegible] of being hanged, as a[illegible] Mr. Lo, instead [illegible] have been for a tenth [illegible] white man would [illegible] fed, clothed, blanket[illegible] his crime, was [illegible] caudled, caution[illegible] armed, ammuniti[illegible] re, and sent adrift, [illegible] bidden to sin no m[illegible] been doing this w[illegible] do just what he has [illegible] ter.

That the arms he u[illegible] es to murder a[illegible] mangle white men are [illegible] urnished by frie[illegible] Brunot's Peace Commiss[illegible] support su[illegible] ernment which the victim[illegible] hich they a[illegible] plied the weapons with w[illegible] ation to the[illegible] dispatched—may be a consol[illegible] t does n[illegible] in their dire extremity; b[illegible] change the result.

Your plan of turning the India[illegible] ns over t[illegible] the War Department would [illegible] ertainly be a vast improvement on that whi[illegible] nen-ting Indian wars, arms said Indians, [illegible] and then calls upon the army to fight th[illegible] with weapons greatly inferior. A natio[illegible] so fond of war, for the sake of the contracts it necessitates, that it creates, arms, equips, and provisions enemies to conquer, is probably too low down in civilization to do anything positively just; and yet this nation has been just to the black man. Is there not hope that it may yet even in this generation be equally so to the red man? To do this, it must regard him as a citizen of the State or Territory in which he is found, and simply use the army as an extra police force, to aid such State or Territory when it may not be able, unassisted, to deal with him, and secure to him equal justice with its white citizens. The example of England, in her American possessions, proves beyond a peradventure that Indians so treated do not die out, but become useful members of society; and the only question for this nation to settle is, whether it will civilize the Indians, as the early conquerors of Britain did the savage portion of our ancestors, by a wholesome or even oppressive government, or exterminate them by caudling, as the missionaries are doing with the Sandwich Islanders.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

EAD."

DEDICATED TO J. D.

lden shores of Heaven,
ses of white,
his spirit is riven,
sin, and blight,
that the promising flower,
unts fair,
ll blossoms, but for an hour;
of all earthly care?

es drank in the glory,
rom earth had passed,
alms of the "old old story,"
es open cast.
o'er the gray-haired mother,
oiling in woe
each heart-broken brother,
on this life below.

we miss him at twilight,
where is he,
s and tears dim our eyesight,
o jasper sea,
the chain be riven:
ll call us home,
circle in that Heaven
g mortals ever roam.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

ULLFINCH IS TAUGHT TO SING.

rls are not the only lit-
ttend singing classes,as
when you hear about
finch.
d size this bullfinch is
e the sparrows in our
t he has a very different
parrow, you know, has a
ttle pate of his own. Not
h. His is a clumsy af-
he has a sort of "bull"
; so, you see, he is well
des, his body is nearly as
al, and his throat is as
oal were on fire. He is
a singer, nor is he half
our American mocking-
, he seems rather stupid,
illing to learn; and so it
t if you persevere long
can teach him to sing a

ry people of Germany
his out. There the peas-
reat delight in training
Their pupils, not being
as I said before, are stu-
g about their cages, when
ey hear a tune played upon
hey prick up their ears—
so if they could—and be-
, quite unconscious that
me violin has been playing
me tune for about a week
eir noticing it. But it is
to catch their attention.
ay, for months, the patient
s over and over the same
e listening birds until hu-
rs begin to wonder which
razy first, the bullfinch or
But by and by the birds
ick up the air, piping the
ts at first, and taking up
note, until at last, they
hole thing by heart. Some-
tic father spends half his
nter teaching one little pa-
, and the children look on
greatest interest. Or
ill undertake the task,
he at last succeeds, his sis-
upon him as the most
fellow in the world; and
real earnest when the won-
carries his pupil to town to
sold these bullfinches are
as soon as they are taught,
hibited by their owners as
gers. Sometimes bird teach-
own far and wide for their
success; and at Freiburg, in
nd small villages on the out-
the Black Forest, bullfinch
is practiced as a regular busi-
such cases a small hurdy-
or "bird organ" is used, as
s difficult and tiresome than
in: and, instead of training
they teach the same tune to
ten or a dozen.
ally, the birds are sent to Lon-
Paris, where, if they have
their lessons thoroughly, they
ght by rich folks,put into beau-
es and treated as pets, whilst
llfinches, having trifled away
hool-days and only half learned
ne, live a vagrant life around
kets, belonging to nobody, and
up their dinner as best they
R. E. Hale, in St. Nicholas for

PUZZLES.

e are two things that puzzle
ne is, the amount of misplaced
in the world; that is to say, the
se quantity of downright good-
attered around among the com-
t sort of people; among people
whom there are no social safe-
s whatever, and who would be
up to the moral standard of their
bors if they gave a loose rein to
anner of passion. I tell you,
a man who has been surrounded
pure influences,—I do not mean
austerity or fanaticism, from
h he would be likely to suffer
tion,—when a man who has
hed no atmosphere but that of
eration and decorum looks back
his life, and trembles at his hun-
hair-breadth 'scapes from utter
, of one kind or another, he can-
help wondering what keeps the
rotected classes from going alto-
er and utterly to the bad. It was
of the best saints out of the calen-
who declared himself competent to
mit any crime under the sun of
ch he had ever heard, and what it
hat keeps the average sinner from
ng straight through the criminal
it is hard to tell.
he other puzzle is how the ordina-
human is able to bear up against
enormous weight of suffering im-
ed upon him—not simply the mis-
of which the papers tell under
rtling head-lines, or in little para-
aphs that travel the rounds of the
ss, and startle you now and then
th their grim and gruesome humor,
not simply the distress which is the
bject of charity reports, and
overnmental statistics,—not simply
e obvious examples of quiet
ndurance, the heroic men and women
hose lives are one long self-sacrifice
not simply these, but the absolute
iscomfort and pain, physical, moral,
nd æsthetic, that is borne by almost
very human being in the world, with
uch nobility of endurance that the
roaker and complainer is so much
he exception that he is pointed at
with scorn, and shunned by his fel-
ows as an anomaly and a nuisance.—
"The Old Cabinet;" Scribner's for
March.

A DISAPPOINTED American, writing from Florence, says: "We hear a great deal about the blue skies of Italy, but never a word about its rainy ones, or of its heavy mists and damp, chilly days that often merge into weeks,nay, sometimes into months."

A VERY BIG LEAF AND FLOWER.

I suppose thousands of my young friends read in the December number of St. Nicholas an account of the Talipat Palm. Well, a very knowing bird has been telling me some interesting facts about the Talipat. He says a single leaf of this wonderful tree sometimes measures forty feet around the edge. Think of that! He insisted that on the Malabar coast, where storms are fierce and sudden, one may often see ten or fifteen men finding shelter in a boat, over which is spread a single palm leaf, that effectually protects them from wind and rain. And when the storm is over, the precious leaf can be folded up like a lady's fan, and is so light as to be easily carried by a man under one arm. The tree often reaches the height of two hundred feet. It lives from eighty to a hundred years, but blossoms only once during the whole period of its existence. The flower,thirty feet in length,bursts at maturity, with a loud explosion that may be heard miles away, and in dying scatters the seeds that are to produce the next generation of trees. Jack don't ask you to believe this without looking into the matter. The books do say that it is true, but the best way is to go and measure this big flower for yourselves; but you needn't bring it back for Jack to wear in his button-hole.—[From "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," in St. Nicholas for March.

THE COLISEUM AT ROME.

The "Pasquino Committee" of Carnival revellers lately applied to the Roman authorities for permission to hold a mimic gladiatorial display in the Coliseum, but were informed by the Minister of Public Instruction that no ancient monument was henceforth to be used for any spectacles or public amusements. The clearing out of the arena has begun with the removal of the incumbrances of the cross in the centre, and the chapels of the Via Crucis, that have existed since their erection by Pope Benedict XIV. in 1749. The pulpit from which the Franciscan friars have held forth every Friday during the last hundred years and more has been laid low, and the earth has been removed in parts down to the original level of the amphitheatre. The substructures disclosed, says the Swiss Times, are said to correspond exactly with those of the arena at Capua, and to resemble the subscenic arrangements of most modern theatres. The chapels which are built of travertine, belong to the fraternity of the "Lovers of Jesus and Mary;" and Signor Rosa, the director of the government excavations, wrote to Cardinal Guidi, the Protector of that society, informing him of the necessary destruction of the Via Crucis, and requesting, if possible, a prompt reply. His Eminence replied with a courteous note, intimating the necessity he felt of referring the affair to the Holy Father. The results of the excavations, which antiquaries have vainly pleaded for since early in the present century, are expected to be extremely interesting.

A STORY OF A DIAMOND.

Everybody at all interested in diamonds—which includes every lady in this or any other civilized city—has heard of the great Sancy diamond. It is a gem of purest ray serene, and of great age. Centuries ago it belonged to Charles the Bold, from whom it passed into the possession of the family of Sancy, whence it took its name. Soon after it became one of the crown jewels of France, and was worn at the coronations of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. In 1790 it was taken from the Tuileries, and passed into the hands of the then Queen of Spain, wife of Ferdinand VII., who gave it to her lover Godoy, well known under the name of the "Prince of Peace." We next hear of the gem as among the treasures of the wealthy Russian family Demidoff. From them it has been lately bought by the rich Indian nabob Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy for one hundred thousand dollars, who has placed it in the hands of some London jewellers for resetting. Such is the history of a jewel second only in value to the Koh-i-noor and a few others.

THE NEW HORSE DISEASE.

It is not surprising that a disease should break out in some of the large horse stables of this city, after the wet and changeable weather of the present winter. It is, however, gratifying to know that this latest horse epidemic seldom ends fatally, although for a time it disables the affected animal for any kind of work. So far as we can see, the best prevention of the malady seems to be cleanliness. If the reporters are correct in their accounts, the best kept stable enjoy a comparative immunity from contagion, while bad ventilation and dirty stalls foster the seeds of the disease and increase its violence. The lesson is a very old one, but as there appear to be some people who have not yet learned it we will once again tell them that beasts, like men and women, require wholesome food and plenty of fresh air. There would be less sickness both in our stables and in our tenement houses if these two simple principles were enforced.—[N. Y. Post.

A VICTIM TO HIGHLY WAXED FLOORS.

In December last a young lady in Cambridge, Mass., with her betrothed, went to a ball given in one of the fashionable halls in Boston. As is the custom now, the floor was highly polished or "waxed." During the evening, while dancing in a waltz quadrille, the young lady slipped and fell, and the young man who accompanied her, in his efforts to save her from falling, placed his hand on her side, but also slipped at the same time. When the young lady was placed on her feet she was unable to stand, and was carried from the ball-room. It appeared that the young man, in his efforts to save her, pierced her side wit one of his fingers in such a manner as to cause faintness and intense pain. She was conveyed home in a carriage, placed in bed,and a physician sent for, who pronounced her seriously injured internally. She never rose again from that bed, and, only a few days since, was borne to her last resting-place in Mt. Auburn Cemetery. The floors in our ball rooms now-a-days are as slippery as glass, and the practice of waxing them to such an extent as to endanger life should be discountenanced.—[Cambridge Press.

THE FLOWER OF LOVE LIES BLEEDING.

I met a little maid one day,
All in the May bright weather;
She danced and brushed the dew away
As lightly as a feather,
She had a ballad in her hand
That she had just been reading,
But was too young to understand
That ditty of a distant land,
"The flower of love lies bleeding."

She tripped across the meadow grass
To where a brook was flowing,
Across the brook like wind did pass—
Wherever flowers were growing,
Like some bewildered child she flew,
Whom fairies were misleading:
"Whose butterfly," I said "are you?
And what sweet thing do you pursue?"
"The flower of love lies bleeding!"

I've found the wild rose in the hedge,
"I've found the tiger-lily—
The blue flag by the water's edge—
The dancing daffodilly—
King-cups and pansies—every flower
Except the one I'm needing;
Perhaps it grows in some dark bower,
And opens at a later hour—
"This flower of love lies bleeding."

"I wouldn't look for it," I said,
"For you can do without it:
"There's no such flower." She shook her head;
"But I have read about it!"
I talked to her of bee and bird,
But she was all unheeding;
Her tender heart was strangely stirred,
She harped on that unhappy word—
"The flower of love lies bleeding!"

"My child," I sighed,and dropped a tear,
"I would no longer mind it:
"You'll find it some day, never fear,
For all of us must find it!
I found it many a year ago,
With one of gentle breeding;
You and the little lad you know—
I see why you are weeping so—
Your flower of love lies bleeding!"

R. H. STODDARD!"

Scribner's Magazine for March.

THE LATE KING LUNALILO.

After a brief and prosperous reign, Lunalilo, king of the Sandwich Islands, is dead. On the death of the late Kamehameha V., his right of succession to the throne, as a descendant of an ancient royal family of the island, was acknowledged, but his rather dissolute habits rendered him distasteful to many of his people. However, as he was considered to be a good-natured sort of man he was duly elected by the Legislative Assembly in January 1873,and immediately ascended the throne. Impressed with the dignity of his new position he at once reformed, and from a wild, gay, roystering boon companion of other wild, gay fellows, became a dignified, and, as far as could be judged, a fairly conscientious ruler. He was by no means devoid of education, and in his earlier years had enjoyed the advantages of foreign travel.

Pleurisy,however, finds its dwelling-place in the palaces of kings,and basks in the sunlight of the throne. Pleurisy certainly clung to King Lunalilo. It was one of those old companions whom he could not shake off. Perhaps it was a legacy from his wild-oat days. Anyway, it carried him to the tombs of his ancestors in his thirty-eight year. Of course, now that he is dead, his people will suddenly awake to a sense of his vast merits. They found fault with him before he became king because he was a tavern roysterer;and, after they crowned him, they found fault with him because he reformed and behaved in an unexpectedly respectable manner.

Although the throne of Sandwich Islands is not the most brilliant in the world, there are several persons anxiously trying to secure the succession. David Kalakua a powerful chief,seems to be the most prominent candidate. Queen Emma, the widow of a former king, is also talked about: and a certain plain Mrs. Bishop has her claims to bring forward. This lady is the wife of the Minisiter for Foreign Affairs, and a princess of the royal family. Kalakua seems to be the choice of the people. A large meeting in his favor has already been held.—[N. Y. Post.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The cause of the higher education of women, and of Woman's Rights generally, seems to be making very rapid progress in the Colony of Victoria. The University of Melbourne has opened its degrees to ladies, and, writing on the subject on Dec. 5, the correspondent of the London Times says:

"At a meeting of the Senate, it was agreed that the regulations permitted women to attend lectures and to pass the examinations, and, on the motion Prof. Wilson it was resolved that 'the Council should grant to such females as have attained a proficiency equal to that attained by Bachelors of Arts and Masters of Arts certificates thereof, and also throw open to them the pecuniary prizes of the University. At the last matriculation examination two young ladies were the only candidates who passed with credit. There are 390 entries for this month's matriculation, 35 by women. The University buildings are too small for this increase in numbers, and the examinations have been held for the first time in the Town Hall. It is not only in the University that woman's intellectual capacities are recognized. The Unitarians of Melbourne have appointed a lady as their minister. For some time they have been without any recognized teacher, and persons nominally belonging to the denomination occasionally forced their way into the pulpit to promulgate peculiar and extravagant views, to the great annoyance of the congregation. To avoid these scandals, a Miss Turner was induced to officiate temporarily, and, after a few months' experience, she had been formally inducted to the church. She conducts the service without any embarrassment, and her sermons are carefully prepared essays, quietly delivered."

THE ACTRESS AND THE NEWSBOY.

The newsboys of New Orleans recently presented Lotta with a gold medal and a bouquet of flowers on the occasion of her playing for the benefit of the Newsboys' Home, a representative newsboy making a complimentary presentation address. A New Orleans paper describes the scene as follows: "During the delivery of the address Lotta was so deeply affected that, unable to control her emotions, they found vent in tears, and in the fullness of her heart she actually kissed the young orator then and there, to his great confusion and the uproarious delight of the spectators, of whom she begged indulgence for her inability to respond—that language was powerless to express her feelings. The episode was replete with touching sentiment, and it found an earnest recognition among the crowded auditorium."

RUNNING FOOTMEN

In former days, when coaches did not go above five miles an hour, and roads were not macadamized, footmen used to run before their masters. They were considered indispensable attendants upon the carriage of a great man, and doubtless their services were often in requisition. They cleared the way, paid the turnpikes, helped to pull the carriage out of the ruts, or to support it on one side,to prevent it being overturned; and they bore torches, which, in London,they put out on their return home by means of the iron extinguishers attached to the lamp-railings, such as may yet be seen in front of the old houses in May Fair. The dress of the running footman was often gaudy, and he carried in his hand a long pole, six or seven feet long, with a silver ball at the end, made hollow, which was to hold an egg or some wine. The pole was also used in leaping ditches or hard parts of the road, and great feats in this way are recorded of some footmen.

The powers of endurance of these men were wonderful. It is asserted that on a bad road they could easily keep ahead of a coach-and-six, but on level ground the pace of the horses would be somewhat slackened on their account. It was not unusual for them to go sixty miles in a day. A duke of Marlborough drove a phaeton-and-four from London to Winchester against one of them,and only just beat him, but the man did not long survive this unnatural strain upon his strength. The Duke of Queensbury, who died in 1810, was the last to keep up the custom. A trace of it lingers among us in the attendance of grooms who walk by state carriages, and that of the mutes at funerals who precede the hearse. The long pole was the origin of the silver-headed canes now borne by footmen standing behind a carriage—[London Ex.

SALMON-FISHING ON THE NAVARRO.

[Overland Monthly.]

Out goes our lines—scarce twenty yards—when we have a vigorous strike. This time fortune favors us, and not the fish. We feel we have him well hooked. Away he goes—whiz! works our reel. He carries out forty yards of line, burning our fingers as we somewhat temper its velocity by pressing it against our pole; and then he stops. Gently reeling, we draw him toward us. On he comes, for sometime without resistance; then there seems a dead stand, and a dead pull. We hold him as tight as we think we dare; our rod is bending, our line is taut, and warily, not having overmuch faith on our own side—line against fish—we let go our hold, and away goes our fish, apparently with more vigor than on the first struggle. We feel we have a plucky, gamy fellow at the end of our line, and we must handle him cautiously. Failing strength prevents him from running so far as on the first spurt, and he sooner comes to a stand. His fling being over, ours begins. We turn at our reel; sullenly he comes along. With bended rod and tight line, we bring him within sight; then near our boat. But do not imagine we have got him yet; he may be getting weak, but in his dying throes, if we make a mistake in our handling, we shall find him strong enough to carry away hook, line, or the top of our rod. We have him, then, where we can guide him; perhaps we may be able to bring him to the surface, and if we do, ten to one but he will make another bolt—fierce, but short. We are holding him rather tight, our finger pressing the line on the rod to prevent its running too freely from the rest. We do this to tire him; but still he goes all round the boat, and the hissing line cuts through the water. But this fearful strain upon every muscle cannot last much longer. He soon tires, and we can easily bring him upon the surface. Weary and worn out, we draw him near, so as to hook our gaff under his gills. The boatman makes the attempt, and fails. Touched by the iron, he makes another struggling effort to free himself from the tight line and fearful hook. A plunge, a lunge, and a disturbance of the water, as if a fifty pound weight had been thrown into it. It is but the last dying spasm; again we bring him to the boat's side, and this time the boatman secures him with the gaff.

CHARLES DICKENS.

The following passage occurs in Foster's Life of Dickens, being a letter in which the novelist explains some of the reasons why he was separated from his wife. Dickens writes: "Poor Catharine and I are not made for each other, and there is no help for it. It is not only that she makes me uneasy and unhappy, but that I make her so too— and much more so. She is exactly what you know, in the way of being amiable and complying; but we are strangely ill-assorted for the bond there is between us. God knows she would have been a thousand times happier if she had married another kind of a man, and that her avoidance of this destiny would have been at least equally good for us both. I am often cut to the heart by thinking what a pity it is,for her own sake, that I ever fell in her way;and if I were sick or disabled to-morrow I know how sorry she would be,and how deeply grieved myself, to think how we had lost each other. But exactly the same incompatibility would arise the moment I was well again,and nothing on earth could make her understand me, or suit us to each other. Her temperament will not go with mine. It mattered not so much when we had only ourselves to consider,but reasons have been growing since which make it all but hopeless that we should even try to struggle on. What is now befalling me I have seen steadily coming, ever since the days you remember when Mary was born, and I know too well that you cannot, and no one can, help me. Why I have written I hardly know, but it is a miserable sort of comfort that you should be clearly aware how matters stand."

THE famine in India is already causing great suffering. In Upper Tirhoot the inhabitants are eating wild roots. The Indian Government has arranged for the supply of 342,000 tons of rice to the distressed districts by the middle of May, at a cost of £3,000,000. The Government estimates that it will possibly have to provide for the subsistence of 2,500,000 persons—equal to ten per cent. of the population of the distressed districts—for seven months. It will require for this purpose 240,000 tons of rice. The amount secured shows a reserve supply of 100,000 tons.

For The Post.

AFTER THE STORM.

BY JEAN INGLESIDE.

Dead! Dead! Dead!
By the wild sea's cold lips kissed;
And hearts that are blighted will know of a grief
For them that shall ever be missed.

Toll! Toll! Toll!
A dirge for the young and fair—
For the vanished light of starry eyes
And the sheen of golden hair.

Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!
To the sound of fairy shells;
But the still, cold lips will smile no more
At the sound of marriage bells.

Ah, the star of life has set
In the gloomy aisles of the deep;
And dear hearts are breaking for one sweet look
Of eyes that are closed now in sleep.

BUTLER, PA., February 20.

BE PATIENT WITH CHILDREN.

A magazine writer furnishes the following:

Parents and teachers never can deal wisely with children until they have learned to dispense with impulse, and scrutinize, in every possible way,their little failings and derelictions from duty. And then the only way to follow out this scrutiny is mentally to exchange places with the child—to put one's self in his place—divest one's self of all but childish judgment and capacity—to recall one's childish views and feelings—and then submit to be guided by justice and wisdom seen from this point of view.

"But O!" my friends will exclaim, what a deal of trouble this would make us!" Yes, we grant! for we were not thinking of your ease in the matter, but of your child's good. Yet you may discover, before life ceases, that usually the best way of doing anything is the least trouble in the end. By trouble we mean pains-taking, time, attention, and regard to the ultimate results.

Now, let us ask you, can anything be done well, or properly accomplished without these? Trouble! Don't put in the vain plea of saving yourselves trouble—present trouble—for you will surely reap sorrow and anguish of spirit in latter years—if you will not take a little trouble with your children in their early childhood. It is less trouble, doubtless, so far as the present time is concerned, to find fault, and punish a child for negligence, stupidity, or misconduct, than to reason, explain, and instruct him.

It takes less time to box a boy's ears for being in mischief, or to shut up a girl "all by herself" for being rude or troublesome, than it would be to inquire into their intentions and motives, to talk with them patiently and gently, and endeavor to teach them why they should try to please, rather than to grieve you. In one hour of heedlessness or injustice, nay, even in one minute, evil may be done which will undo the work of months, or which years of judicious treatment will not obliterate.

HOW THE QUEEN DISSOLVES PARLIAMENT.

The following is the text of the official proclamation by which the Queen of England recently dissolved Parliament:

"Victoria, R.—Whereas we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to dissolve this present Parliament which stands prorogued to Thursday, the fifth day of February next,we do for that end publish this our royal proclamation, and hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly;and the lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgesses, and the commissioners for shires and burghs of the House of Commons are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Thursday, the fifth day of February next; and we, being desirous and resolved as soon as may be to meet our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects our royal will and pleasure to call a new Parliament; and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our privy council, we have given order that our chancellor of that part of our United King dom called Great Britain, and our chancellor of Ireland do respectively, upon notice thereof, forthwith issue our writs in due form and according to law, for calling a new Parliament; and we do hereby also, by this our royal proclamation under our great seal of our United Kingdom, require writs forthwith to be issued accordingly by our said chancellors, respectively, for causing the lords spiritual and temporal and commons, who are to serve in the said Parliament, to be duly returned to, and give their attendance in our said Parliament;which writs are to be returnable on Thursday, the 5th day of March next.

"Given at our court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this twenty-sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and in the thirty-seventh year of our reign.

"God save the Queen."

SPANISH LOVE OF DISPLAY.

Eugene Pirtou, a Frenchman, in a book on Spain, says the Spaniards "have no taste for what the English call comfort, but they are passionately addicted to luxury of apparel, of the toilet, and of ostentatious display. The object is different, but the passion is the same. The Spaniard who is without a shirt to his back will stalk about majestically in a cloak which costs a couple of hundred pesos. Another, who cannot pay for his dinner, will display on his waistcoat a magnificent golden chain. This taste for the toilet,for the showy,for jewels, for gilding, they push to the most extravagant extreme. The women are foremost in this respect, but the men do not lay far behind; they wear gold chains of an absurd thickness, carved, and wrought, and adorned with precious stones and trinkets, until they blaze all over like a jeweler's shop."

An example of the manner in which this tendency to display shows itself, is given with an incident that occurred to the artist whose words illustrate the volume. He had ordered from a tailor in Malaga a pair of leather breeches, such as are worn by the peasants of that province. "The tailor dwelt in a kind of dark, dim,and pestiferous closet; he was clothed like a beggar; his thin, half-starved children had nothing but rags on their bodies; his wife, an invalid lay upon a pallet. Three days afterward into our friend's apartment entered a gentleman elegantly curled and clothed, wearing a black great coat, varnished boots, and a felt hat a la mode. Our friend with difficulty recognized in this resplendent his tailor bringing home the pair of breeches he had ordered. Here [illegible] who could scarcely provide [illegible] children with bread, marching thr[illegible] the town attired like a grandee."

A FRENCH BED-ROOM.

Now go to the bedroom, and from the door absorb it with your eyes, for never have you seen a picture more complete. The walls, the hangings, and the seats, are all in pale-blue satin (she is fair), edged sparingly with velvet of the same shade, and embroidered daintily with moss-rose buds, swathed in still paler yellow leaves. But this description, though exact, gives no idea of the effect produced by that wondrous tissue, of the incredible effect of delicacy and thorough feminine elegance which it sheds around. The room is filled with vague, floating grace; its very detail is combined to aid and sustain the almost fairy aspect it presents. The bed is shrouded in thickly-wadded satin curtains, inside which hang others made of muslin so vaporously filmy that its folds seem almost mist, the coverlet, which hides the lace-trimmed sheets and pillows, is in blue satin, lined with eider down, and covered with the same veil of floating white, hanging down in a deep flounce over the woodwork of the bed. The toilet-table is the same—a nestling maze of transparency and lace, with blue beneath, and knots and streamers of mingled satin and velvet round. On the chimney-piece stand a clock and candlesticks of Sevres chinaa. The piano is in pale *bois de rose* (not rosewood,which is a very different substance), inlaid with plates of painted Sevres to match. At night light comes from above, where hangs a lamp of Sevres again. In our day, with our active ideas and actual wants, such rooms as these are typical: they represent the highest form of realization of modern taste without its faults, or rather with as little of them as is consistent with the expenditure of so much money and so much thought. In these rare vases, vanity seeks for another satisfaction than that of glare but vanity is at the bottom all the same; the only difference is that it is accompanied by a true sense of art.—French Home Life.

THE AGITATION OF VESUVIUS.

A Naples correspondent writes under date of January 25: "Vesuvius has not yet broken forth, but Professor Palmieri has just published the following letter in answer to the numerous applications sent to him for information: "The activity of Vesuvius continues to increase in the crater towards the northeast. Frequent globes of smoke issues from the bottom of it,with a kind of hissing sound, accompanied by an unpleasant odor of chloridric and sulphuric acids. Not far from it, at the commencement of the grand fissure of 1872, alkaline sublimates make their appearance. Meanwhile the fire does not show greater activity at the bottom of the crater, where it will probably manifest itself, unless some eccentric eruption should occur before the internal resistance of this crater is overcome. The great, subterranean energy now at work does indeed, appear to be making an attempt at an outlet in various parts. On the 21st instant a slight undulatory shock of earthquake was felt at Casamicciola, in the island of Ischia, and during the last week many have heard continuous mutterings of the mountain at a distance of fifteen miles."

VARIETIES.

WORTH, the celebrated man milliner of Paris, is a native of Lincolnshire, England.

THE latest defalcation has occurred in a Troy church, where the sexton has disappeared with $2,000 of the pew rents.

THE Second Adventist of Westerly, R. I., have practically repudiated the theories of their sect, by building a "substantial meeting house.

THE wife of a Lowell (Mass.) lawyer sends two quarts of fresh milk every night to the police station to render the coffee of the lodgers more palatable.

MEN who are blessed with the privilege of paying dry goods bills, will be glad to learn that ladies' evening dresses are no longer made with very deep trains.

AN obituary notice of a much respected Louisville lady concludes with "In her life she was a pattern worthy to be followed, and her death, oh! how consoling to her friends."

THE Princess Beatrice was recently confirmed by the Archbishop of Canterbury at Liverpool. The Archbishop exhorted the royal family not to make pleasure seeking the object of their lives.

A TOPEKA lady sums up the first three years of her experience in married life, as follows: "The first year he called me 'dear,' the second year, 'Mrs. A.,' and the third year, 'old sorrel top.'"

MISSOURI finds that the indiscriminate slaughter of game, in and out of season, is likely to end in the extermination of game of all kinds. It has accordingly passed a game law, the provisions of which are to be rigidly enforced.

THE latest municipal problem in Chicago, is whether the City Councils have power to fix the price of gas. It has been decided in the negative, and a bill to confer the power has been prepared for the State Legislature.

A SHEEP was found in Maine the other day under a snow drift in a hole seven or eight feet deep, where it had been for at least twelve days without food. It was alive, and, being pulled out, ran briskly to the barn, apparently all right.

A correspondent says that Gen. Leslie Coombs of Kentucky now nearly ninety years of age, is more active than most men of fifty years. He wears his own brown hair,almost untinged with gray, and has a rosebud in his button-hole.

IT is rumored in London and Paris that the Prince Imperial will enter France immediately on attaining his majority, which is at hand, there being no ground on which his admission to the country could be denied.

A DOG died at Lansingburg, N. Y., the other day, at the age of 24 years. The old fellow had hardly stirred from his rug for some days; he rose stiffly, crawled with difficulty up stairs, visited every room in the house,seemed to bid a last farewell to all familiar objects, came back to his master's feet, and died without a struggle.

As soon as the Congressional chaplain closes his prayer in the House the members begin an almost general clapping of hands, the method they have of calling pages to their side. Recently an elderly gentleman was present during such a scene for the first time, and exclaimed, "Well, that beats me! I don't see anything in that prayer worth cheering."

THE Mayor of Norfolk, Va., recently received a letter from Atlanta, Ga., inquiring the population of the city, and whether the writer would be permitted to run a keno bank. He said that he could give good references as to character, and would be willing to allow the Mayor an interest.

A LADY writer says: "One of the funniest things in nature is a council of fashionable youths over a new coat just brought home. The inspection, of the cloth, bindings and distance of buttons, anxious examination if the shoulders are wide enough,the padding in the back, and walking off in suspense to decide the final question whether the "tails split,"are enough to set a woman off in unextinguishable laughter."

ON the subject of swansdown trimming for opera sacks, the Boston Traveller says: "It is very becoming to most wearers, but rather embarrassing to gentlemen escorts. Flakes of the soft material fly about with generous profession and lodge on the garments of near neighbors so that at the end of two acts of an opera, a gentleman in a full dress suit looks like a large blackbird just finishing the cheerful process of moulting, and giving evidences of intentions to change into a whitebird."

A PARIS paper says that a subject of remark at St. Petersburgh on the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, was the absence of the Princess Louise and her husband, the Marquis of Lorne. The motive was simply one of conjugal dignity. The laws of etiquette do not permit a person who is not of royal blood to be seated at the Emperor's table; and as the Princess was forced to witness that mortification at Berlin, she would not expose the man whose name she bears to a recurrence of it.

NILSSON and husband are a thrifty pair. The songstress receives her money from Strakosch on the gold basis, M. Rouzand receipting the bills, and after he and Strakosch had figured up Nilsson's share after a matinee at Boston, the other day, making it about two thousand dollars, Rouzand remarked that since the previous settlement the premium on gold had advanced one-eighth of one per cent. and he was therefore entitled to two dollars and a half more than the two thousand dollars.

A YOUNG married man living near Columbus, Wis., returned home a few nights ago unexpectedly and found another young man with his wife. He returned the next morning and took away his three-year old boy, leaving the miserable woman to the fate into which she had fallen. A day or two afterward the mother was discovered in an insane condition about one of the outbuildings of a neighbor, with the shoe of her child in her hand searching for him under the frantic delusion that he was buried somewhere in the snow. She is still a lunatic.

AN exchange says: "Salvini, who didn't care a fiddle-dee-dee for managers in general, bows readily to the exquisite tomfoolery of the Mardi Gras managers, who have decreed matinees at all the New Orleans theatres on Monday next. Manager Grau writes at the behest of his big Italian: 'Royal edict XVI. received. I bow to the high and mighty potentate, and Salvini, king of actors, acknowledging the supremacy of his Most Gracious Majesty Rex, will for the nonce lay aside his sceptre, and as his loyal subject yield obedience in whatever services he may be commanded to render.'"

THE Montgomery (Ala.) Journal relates the following: "Sixteen years ago a gentleman and lady were married and lived as husband and wife for eleven months, when they separated. Their child, a daughter, was left with the mother, who has reared and educated her. Since the separation the parents have never met, nor has the daughter ever seen her father, until last Wednesday, when the father went to a neigboring town, where the mother and daughter reside, when a reconciliation was had, and the father and mother, who had been divorced for sixteen years, were married to each other again."

The smallpox epidemic in Connecticut seems to be a pretty serious affair. The selectmen report forty cases at South Windham, three at Windham Centre, and one at Willimantic. Every shop, store and school at South Windham is closed. That village is rather a bad place for the disease, since it is at the junction of two railroads—the New London Northern and the Hartford and Providence. The people in all the neighboring towns are very much alarmed. The origin of the epidemic is thus explained: A child was brought from Mystic, sick with the disease: a consultation of doctors was called without its discovery; the child died, and a public funeral was held and largely attended. The doctor first called is reported to have since taken the disease and died.

THE Paris Figaro has created much uneasiness by declaring that several young men have recently disappeared in a mysterious manner. All the persons thus spirited away appear to have left home with the intention of remaining absent only a short time. One young man left his house to go and meet his father, who was late for dinner; while another, who was about to be married, left his mother to say a prayer for his intended at a church, and said he would be back in twenty minutes. It is to be remarked that none of the seven persons whose disappearance is chronicled in the Figaro had any large sum of money about them, and their friends can imagine no reason for their prolonged absence.

A CURIOUS illustration of the ingenuity of smugglers in defrauding the revenue recently came to light at Suspension Bridge. There was a sale of confiscated goods by the Collector at that port some time ago, and a gentleman of our acquaintance, for the fun of the thing, made a bid for the possession of an ordinary-looking bed-quilt or comforter. He got it for fifty cents and took the second-hand thing home, where its arrival elicited no great enthusiasm. After being contemptuously kicked about the house for some time, the quilt was finally assigned to duty on a servant's bed. By and by a rent occurred in its calico integument, and the servant girl one day chanced to notice a corner of superior looking stuff emerging from the aperture. An examination was made, and some rich results followed the old quilt's dissection. Five yards of rich pink silk, nine yards heavy black ditto,a quantity of velvet ribbon and numerous silk neckties were successfully exhumed from its capacious interior, greatly to the comfort of the comforter's owners. Since the affair transpired there has been an active demand at the Collector's safe for bed-quilts, but the importation does not seem to be kept up.—[N. Y. Sun.

Weekly Post.

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All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Postoffice at which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of the DAILY and WEEKLY POST will be sent any to address, free of charge. Address all letters to the publishers,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb 28, 1874

THE new Chief-Justice starts out well. He desires to be installed with as little ceremony as possible and declines to be honored with any public dinners.

BAEZ called on the President the other day, and was pleasantly received. As he is out of a situation, Grant ought to appoint him as coachman and pay him out of the contingent fund.

IT is proposed that books, merchandize, seeds, roots etc., shall not be transported through the U. S. mails, as they lumber up the mail cars and retard the rapid transit and distribution of letters.

THE Supreme Court of Massachusetts has declared women eligible to the office of School Commissioner. The ladies still have some hope in the ultimate redemption of the lords of creation from the error of their ways.

GEN. GRANVILLE M. DODGE one of the Christian statesmen who figured extensively in the Credit Mobilier business, turns out to be an Indian contractor, having furnished during six months last year a little over $112,000 worth of beef cattle. His profits were commensurate with his christian statesmanship.

THE improper placing of a comma in the tariff act of 1872, relating to the importation of foreign tropical and semi-tropical fruits made a difference of $2,000,000 in the revenues of the country. Since the discovery of this fact, the Radical officials hold the comma in the most exalted estimation, and are studying how to apply it to their own especial benefit.

AN effort is being made to have the Department of Justice investigated, and it has been decided to send for persons and papers and take testimony with regard to the manner in which affairs have been managed in Arkansas. It is generally conceded that the most startling developments will be made, implicating a number of Radical leaders.

ALL the talk so far in Congress about reducing the public expenditures, has amounted to nothing. The indications are that instead of a reduction there will be an increase in the public expenditures. Congress does not go about retrenching expenses in the proper way. Until the money grabbers are turned out, it is folly to expect economy.

THE Commercial does not seem to think that there is anything wrong in stealing. It is being found out that constitutes crime. Because J. M. Krieder was one of a committee that demanded of State Treasurer Mackey that he show where the State funds were at, and what security he had for them, the Commercial doubles his guilt in the blackmailing business, now that he is found out. But Mr. Mackey has never given the public the information demanded. The State Government being exclusively in the hands of Mr. Mackey's friends, the demand cannot be enforced. And more than that, it is not likely Mr. Mackey will let the public know the condition of the Treasury at the time the demand was made upon him. The fact that Krieder was one of a committee that asked for information which Mr. Mackey had no right to withhold from the public, neither adds to nor palliates his guilt. But there is no reason why other offenders should not be exposed and punished. Krieder and Dimmick are not the only thieves at Harrisburg, and their punishment will only expiate their own crimes. The men who joined with Evans in Addition, Division and Silence, and in other wholesale schemes of plunder should and could be exposed and punished, were it not for the Ring who prevent it, by refusing to open any avenue which will lead to the discovery of frauds a thousand times worse than Dimmick's and Krieder's blackmailing schemes. The Commercial should preach from this text.

ONE OF THE LEAKS.

The fact that Attorney-General Williams supplied himself with a family carriage at the public expense, has provoked inquiry into other departments of the government, and the discovery is made that the same things are done by each and every department of the government. The horses and carriages of the Treasury Department, costing in the neighborhood of $20,000 per annum. The following summary of expenses in the livery line, will give one a fair idea of the way things are done in the Treasury Department, being the expenses of the past year:

Care of horses, *i. e.*, expenses of stables	$2,555 39
Shoeing horses	423 88
Hay, straw and feed	2,561 75
Repairing harness	1,081 27
Repairing carriages	1,513 95
Horses purchased	2,822 05
Grand total	$10,183 49

Add to this the salary paid to the drivers for the Secretary and heads of the Bureaus, $8,760 00, and we have a total of $18,943 49, which is improperly drawn from the taxpayers of the country. But this is only a single drop in the ocean of extravagance at Washington. Year after year these expenditures have been increasing, until they amount to an enormous sum in the aggregate. But until the people make up their minds to turn the men out of power who set all these small leaks to flowing, they may expect to be bled to depletion.

"JUDGE" DURELL.

The Gazette of yesterday deals very tenderly and gingerly with the case of this miserable reprobate. It thinks that the evidence against him is calculated to inspire distrust in his fitness as a Judge, and the fact that he was repeatedly drunk on the bench, is against him. It does not demand vigorous measures, however, from the fact that it does not know how the leaders of its party are going to stand. If Grant and the leaders are for impeachment, then the Gazette is for impeachment, and vice versa. It does not propose to commit itself in the case of "Judge" Durell, as it did in the case of Gen. Cushing.

How the Gazette is led to make the following remark, after reading the published evidence against Durell, we cannot understand. It says:

> The testimony before the Investigating Committee, in Durell's case, has been published, and while a case is not made out, with sufficient clearness to convict him of acts worthy of impeachment, enough is developed for it to be clear that he is not fitted for the position he occupies. What seems most clear is, that he was drunk while on the bench, and treated lawyers, practicing before him, in a rude, ungentlemanly and insulting manner. His relations with Norton are rather confused, and give rise to a suspicion of complicity, but nothing is proven. If he could be induced to resign, it would be well, and if the case a limits of impeachment, it would, apparently, be right.

If the Gazette does not think that a case has been made out, we have no idea what it would regard as sufficient evidence to convict a Radical officeholder. His famous order nullifying the election and putting Kellogg and his band of thieves in office, is alone sufficient to ensure his impeachment, and make it an imperative necessity. The evidence discloses the fact that he did this upon his own motion and without the slightest pretense that it was done by warrant of law. Its whole object was to prevent a legally elected Legislature and State officers from assuming their functions, and to install the defeated candidates in their places.

We know of no worse form of usurpation than this. If Durell is sustained in this assumption of power, then the elective franchise is a humbug and a delusion, and the Federal judges have the sole right of declaring who shall act as State officers and legislators, irrespective of what the people may determine at the ballot-box in the constitutional manner. And yet this is but one of Durell's proven crimes. There is no confusion about his connection with Norton in swindling litigants in bankruptcy. This fact is proven as clearly as anything can be. But the Gazette thinks it "would be well" if he "could be induced to resign." Softly. The Gazette is filled with virtuous indignation against Dimmick. Does it think that his resignation would be a full and sufficient expiation of his offenses? Hardly. Durell's resignation will not satisfy justice. He must be punished for at least a portion of his infamous crimes. He needs no inducements to resign. He would only be too glad to do it.

MAJOR MERRILL'S CASE.

The leaders of the Radical party are always anxious to enter into an investigation, whenever a real or trumped up charge is to be brought against a political opponent. But when leading men of their own party are to be investigated, they hold back, or investigate with a view of whitewashing the delinquencies of the accused. The reason is obvious. The Radical party, as represented by the leaders, is based entirely upon the evil practices of those leaders. They are actuated by no patriotic motives—being inspired only by the baser motives engendered by the getting and holding of power.

To investigate the misdoings of the active leaders would be to expose the weak points of the Radical party and invite its annihilation by an indignant public. Its success for years has been wholly dependent upon a misuse of public money and official station, and to keep this fact from the knowledge of the public fills the full measure of modern Radical stasesmanship.

We will mention a notable case in point. Nearly a year ago Senator Bayard introduced a resolution into the Senate calling upon President Grant to inform the Senate whether any officer of the United States Army in South Carolina had been interested in procuring legislation in that State to compensate him in the line of his duty. But the Radical majority knowing full well the result of the passage of the resolution, refuse to take any action upon it.

The object of Mr. Bayard's motion is to bring before the public the acts of Major Lewis Merrill, United States Army while in the State of South Carolina. Mr. Bayard's charges against Major Merrill are both grave and specific and are well supported by proofs. They are to the effect that while he was on duty in South Carolina enforcing that infamous Radical usurpation known as the Ku Klux law, he was actively engaged in securing the passage of an act of the Legislature, providing for the payment of $35,000 rewards for the arrest and conviction of persons charged with Ku-Kluxism, and who if guilty at all, it was his sworn official duty to arrest.

Another well sustained charge is that Major Merrill received $21,400 of this sum of the share of the rewards for services rendered in their arrest and conviction, he having appeared against the accused in the capacity of prosecuting attorney as well as arresting officers, thus laying a basis for his claims of compensation. It was but the other day that Senator Bayard had read to the Senate the report of a commission of the South Carolina Legislature, by which it appeared that Major Merrill had received $21,400 of the $35,000 rewards as charged.

If Major Merrill is falsely charged with receiving this large sum of money, the Legislature of South Carolina has made it, and it is but due to other officers of the army as well as Major Merrill himself that it be refuted. If it be true, there is additional reason why the officers of the army should have the question settled, and the case of Merrill properly disposed of. These charges are very serious, and the question naturally arises, why are they passed over or quietly ignored by the majority of the Senate?

It may be that the President cannot be required to transmit the information to the Senate, but there is certainly some way of calling Major Merrill to account, so that he may either disprove the charged or suffer the consequences of bringing the honor of the army into contempt. The government cannot afford to have men guilty of such offenses holding important official positions in the army. If Major Merrill is guilty, it is wrong to require the other officers of the army to pay him the respect due to his rank, and if they are false, a great wrong is done to Major Merrill.

But the fact that since the 1st of March 1873, Senator Bayard's resolution has been pending in the Senate, with the whole body of the Administration Senators opposing its consideration in any form whatever, is a very strong argument that they are afraid to open the investigation. If it is once begun, it will not stop with the case of Major Merrill, but the whole plan of subjugating the South, under the infamous Ku-Klux laws, and subjecting it to carpet-bag rule by the aid of the army will come to light. Therefore it is the policy of the Administration to prevent the revelation by refusing to take any steps in the matter.

The hatred engendered in the South toward the army has its basis in such acts as are laid to Major Merrill's charge. Instead of discharging the duties of a soldier, he descended to the lowest order of partisan trickery, and used it as a means of enriching himself. The people of the State of South Carolina could not fail to see this, and finding that Major Merrill was consorting with the Ring of scoundrels who have bankrupted that State, it was but natural that they should learn to detest the military and army officers. Thus honorable men are subjected to obloquy and the service is brought into contempt by a single man.

It is hardly to be expected that there is a single honorable officer in the army that has the slightest sympathy for Major Merrill, but that they most heartily detest his acts. Yet they are compelled to associate with him and pay him the honors due to his position. If this is to continue, how long before the whole army will be corrupted and contaminated by such associations? Not only the officers of the army, and the people of South Carolina, whom Major Merrill helped to plunder, but the people of the whole country, are interested in the passage of Senator Bayard's resolution, and if the Administration Senators longer defer it, their action must be taken as a confession that they dare not allow the truth to be made public. The temper of the people demand a general investigation into the conduct of officials both civil and military. The corruptions of the times must be exposed, punished and remedied. The Radical leaders have things in their own hands at present, and, of course, are able to defeat the wishes of the people. But the latter will adopt a means of compelling an investigation. The voice of the elections last fall was the key note of what the people intend. The full chorus of indignant condemnation will be heard in due time.

A WOLF IN THE FOLD.

We sincerely hope there will be thorough work made, in the case of the superintendent of the Cassville Soldier's Orphan School. The infamous conduct of that wretch, who, to disarm suspicion, assumed a ministerial garb, has justly aroused the indignation of the people of this State, who will not tolerate any whitewashing in his case, but insist upon the severest punishment. This exposure should prompt Mr. Wickersham, and his assistants to more thoroughly investigate the other orphan schools, where similar abuses may exist, and where children are coerced in to silence, as in the Cassville school. Children could be transferred from one school to another without additional cost to the State, or detriment to the pupil, which would afford a better opportunity to the State officials, to ascertain the true conduct of teachers. Neither should there be mixed schools, if the purity of girls and boys be considered an essential element of character and a most important part of their education. We know there is a great deal of fine talk indulged in on this head, by educators, but long experience justifies the assertion, that it cannot be done with safety. Gross public scandal may be avoided in some instances, but short of that, great and permanent evil is undoubtedly inflicted.

This is the experience of those who have made the development of human nature a life study, and who are better fitted to give an opinion, than the paid and temporary teacher. The purity of childhood is too delicate and fragile to risk the slightest stain, and the enormity of the outrage in the case of the Soldier's Orphans, is intensified, as the State took the responsibility of separating them from their mothers or guardians and assumed their protection and education, until they are sixteen years of age. They must not be considered in the light of paupers or ordinary orphans. Their protection was impelled by more than the ordinary motives of philanthropy or Christian love, they have a special title on the nation in whose defence they have been made fatherless, and which, in return, for the life that has been preserved for it, should feel it a pride and an honor to watch over and foster the young lives, that its dying defenders have committed to its care. They must be educated in a way, that their residence should be a mark of distinction, to which in after life they may refer with honorable pride. Care must be taken that in their home, they shall not be treated as outcasts or paupers.

There are enough of pure and intelligent women in the Commonwealth to educate the female orphans, who will scrupulously look to the formation of such a character, as will send them forth to the world pure and undefiled, not debauched as they have been in the Cassville school in this State. We hope Mr. Wickersham will reorganize the orphan school department in this particular for the few remaining years of its existence.

GEN. HENRY H. SIBLEY of St. Paul, Minn., has been visiting, in company with General Bishop and ex-Governor Miller, the counties in Iowa and Minnesota which were devasted by grasshoppers last Summer. He says the voluntary contributions sent from St. Paul and other cities to destitute settlers in the State have very much alleviated the general distress, but provision and fuel are now almost exhausted. The gentleman named met a committee of the Iowa Legislature, the members of which had made a thorough investigation into the situation of the suffering settlers in that State. The Committee estimates and will report that 80,000 bushels of wheat, and a proportionate amount of the cereals for seed must be provided by the State either as a donation or as a loan, to be returned in one, two, and three years in equal proportions. Gen. Sibley urged upon the Committee the expediency of unity of action on the part of the two States, and suggested that the seed grain be given as an absolute gift. At the request of the Committee, he addressed a communication to the Iowa House embodying his views on the subject. It is generally estimated that nearly or quite 50,000 bushels of seed wheat, and a proportionate quantity of oats, corn, potatoes, &c., will be needed to meet the wants of the destitute settlers in South-Western Minnesota.

CONGRESSMAN R. B. Elliott (colored) of South Carolina made a speech to his countrymen at Columbia recently, and improved the occasion by giving them some excellent advice. He told them that they were responsible for the thieves who had plundered the State into bankruptcy, since they had elected them to office. Their only safety, he said, was in immediate and thorough efforts of reform. To enforce his warning, he said: "The National Republican party to-day is ready to cut aloof upon the slightest provocation from the corruption now existing in the South, and unless you do something, and that speedily, they will be compelled to cut off the rotten branches." Mr. Elliott had, evidently heard of the determination to unload.

IT is claimed that by means of a recently invented freezing machine the temperature of any limited space can be kept down to almost any required degree. The inventor proposes to apply the method to the construction of cold chambers on board ships, to be used for storing fresh provisions, or, in the case of merchant ships, for the conveyance of perishable freight. He does not, however, think it possible to freeze a whole cargo of meat, so as to resist putrefaction in a long voyage, as from Australia to England. Among the various uses of the new machine will be to cool railway carriages, to provide cool vases for the conveyance of meat and other provisions in India, to cool the air admitted into hospital wards, and to provide an unlimited supply of pure ice at almost nominal cost

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LATE advices from Buenos Ayres say that the Asiatic cholera is raging there with fearful intensity, claiming from thirty to forty victims per day. The total number of deaths attributed to this terrible scourge amounts thus far to 307. Fifty thousand persons had abandoned their homes in the city, to seek refuge in the open country The President of that Republic had also fled the contaminated city for a healthier residence on the Island of Carupachay. This act of Mr. Sarmiento is unfavorably commented upon by the press.

MATTHIAS KAAS proprietor of the "Pig and Whistle," in Philadelphia, who was sentenced one year ago to undergo imprisonment for two years and six months in the penitentiary for keeping a gambling house, has been pardoned by the governor. He was released on Sunday.—Harrisburg Patriot.

MR. A. SWITZER died a few days since at St. Louis, having the enormous insurance on his life of $310,000. One hundred and sixty thousand dollars of the amount went to creditors who held policies, and the balance to the estate.

THE pension agents in some parts of the country make a nice penny in their disbursement of the $30,000,000 per annum in pensions. The law fixes their salary at $2,000, and $2,000 for clerk hire and rent, and allows them 30 cents for every voucher. This latter fee sometimes amounts to more than the salary itself. A report to Congress recently made, shows that the total paid to pension agents, since 1869, is $1,427,000. One man in Massachusetts has received $18,000 a year since 1870. The work of these agents is usually of a very leisurely character, and there is no good reason given why it should be paid for twice—once by salary, and again by fees. It is asserted in the House that pensions can just as well be paid directly by the Treasury, through drafts, as through the intermediate agency of local officials, and a million dollars per annum be saved by the operation.

THE investigation of the affairs of Josiah E. Hayes, State Taeasurer of Kansas, begins to reveal some very ugly facts. The correspondent of the Kansas City Times telegraphs that paper that it has already been shown that Collins, Hayes' Chief Clerk, has been in the habit of loaning the State's money in large sums not only to banks but also to individuals. Among others, the Cashier of the Shawnee County National Bank got $20,000 and the bank itself $30,000. That this was done with the knowledge and consent of the Treasurer is shown by the fact that he himself loaned to the People's Bank at Olathe $9,000, giving to the bank State paper worth every cent upon its face, and taking for security paper that was worthless.

A TRIBUNE correspondent at Washington furnishes that paper with what purports to be the substance of interviews with every United States Senator on the subject of inflation and in which he makes out a clear majority of eight or ten in favor of some form or another of inflation. The Tribune says editorially. "Everything that we have seen from our own correspondents, and from the debates and votes in the Senate, tends to confirm the statements of this remarkable letter. Deploring inflation as the speedy road to ruin, we are nevertheless forced to admit that at present it seems to have the advantage in the stronghold which we hoped to defend longest against it. If the Senate surrenders we are lost."

THE Chemical News ascribes the potato-rot to a deficiency of lime and magnesia in the soil. Different observers state the percentage of magnesia in the ash of sound tubers at from five to ten per cent; in the diseased tubers an analysis shows only 3 94 per cent. Analysis of sound tubers shows over five per cent. of lime, but in the ash of deceased tubers only 1,77 per cent. was found. A similar observation was made some years ago by Professor Thorpe with regard to diseased and healthy orange trees; in the former there was a deficiency of lime and magnesia.

THE merchants' exchange of St. Louis has adopted a series of resolution recommending to congress the adoption of James B. Eads' plan for the improvement of the mouths of the Mississippi river. By this plan a depth of 28 feet and width of 600 feet are to be secured, and the depth of 28 maintained constantly for ten years. The total compensation for securing this depth is to be $5,000,000, and for maintaing it the sum of $500,000 is to be paid annually, in quarterly instalments.

BEET SUGAR promises to become an important article of manufacture in California. Two factories are in operation, using upover a hundred and thirty tons of beets daily, from which about seven and a half per cent. of sugar is extracted. The San Francisco Bulletin states that if beets can be dried cheaply, so as to prolong the period of working to ten months, a sugar factory would be about the best paying thing in California.

THE depth of snow on the Pacific railway, in the Rocky Mountains, can be imagined when it is known that the snow plows frequently are propelled by seven locomotives. The snow piled up by the sides of the track is twenty feet in height. Contrary to the usual experience of the country this winter has been the severest ever known in those mountains.

THE NEW BRITISH CABINET.

In Mr. Disraeli's cabinet every portion of the conservative party is represented. Mr. Disraeli, Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote all occupy very different positions. Lord Salisbury is the representative of able and energetic toryism. Sir Stafford Northcote represents the liberal end of English conservatism, and Mr. Disraeli represents Mr. Disraeli. Lord Derby can scarcely be called a conservative; he is rather the hyphen which joins the two great parties of England. Mr. Ward Hunt is a reasonable conservative, and resembles Sir Stafford Northcote more nearly than does any other member of the cabinet. Whether these various opinions will live in peace together is a question which only time can decide. Mr. Disraeli and Lord Salisbury used to be enemies. In the days of the last Reform bill, Lord Salisbury rebelled against what he termed the "imperious will of a single individual," and Mr. Disraeli called Lord Salisbury a "young man." But this was at a time when the Premier had either to move forward or to resign. Mr. Disraeli chose to move forward, which did not please Lord Salisbury. Now that, for a while at least, Mr. Disraeli has only to stand still, there may be no cause for quarrel.

The cabinet is very respectable; how able it may be the future must show. The English conservatives have been, with very short intervals, out of office for thirty years and more. They have passed their lives criticising the acts of other politicians. Lord Salisbury occupies the position which, during the coming year, will be by far the most important, that of Secretary of State for India. The latest news of the famine is alarming in the extreme. Should he cope with and conquer it, he will deserve the lasting gratitude of his country. If it be impossible to resist it, he will yet deserve great praise for the courage to face and bear the odium of probable failure. Lord Derby has been before in office as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, but his experience was brief and of no great importance. Of the other members, almost all are untried.

The more we study the mood of the English people, the surer we are that we were right to assign as the cause of the conservative victory an indefinite desire for change. They are tired of seeing and hearing Gladstone. But there is evident, also, a real wish to rest. This feeling is very strong with the English at present. They yearn for quiet. And whatever they want they will have. A period of calm in home politics at last is setting in. How long it is to last nobody can tell. The most astute and confident critic had better not hazard a guess.—N. Y. Post.

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, February 23, 1874

THE SENATE.

Mr. WHITE presented in place an act for the incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit.

Mr GRAHAM—An act to permit cemetery companies not organizing for the purpose of corporate profits to hold grants of lands &c. for the purpose of embellishment of grounds.

Also, making the office of Mayor a salaried one.

Mr. WALLACE—An act dividing cities into three classes, regulating the passage of ordinances therein and providing for incorporation and regulation of cities of the third class.

PASSED FINALLY.

Mr. RUTAN'S judicial apportionment bill passed the Senate finally, yeas, twenty; nays, four.

A number of bills came up on first reading, after considering which the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House met at two o'clock.

Immediately upon reading the journal, twenty members sprang to their feet and called loudly for the floor. When order was restored, the Clerk read the resignation of Dimmick.

RESIGNATION OF W. H. DIMMICK.

To the Hon. Henry McCormick, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I hereby resign my office as representative for the district composed of Pike and Wayne counties. I am induced to take this step by the fact that I have been a defendant in the United States District Court on a charge of the violation of postal laws of the United States. Fully comprehending that usefulness to my constituency has been greatly impaired by the mere fact that this charge has been preferred, I have decided to vacate my seat in the House. Conscious of the rectitude of my intention, and denying absolutely the truth of the charge which I am held to answer in the Courts of the United States, I shall patiently wait for a judicial investigation. I have chosen to make no defense before the Committee of the House appointed to inquire into this case, not because I am wanting in respect for the Committee, but simply for the reason that it would be unjust to be tried twice and by different tribunals for the same alleged offence. I rely upon a just and impartial trial under the laws of my country for a complete vindication from the charge preferred against me, and until such trial shall have been had, I ask a suspension of opinion on the part of the public and with those with whom I have been officially associated in this body.

Respectfully,
W. H. DIMMICK.

Mr. NEWMYER objected to the reception of the resignation until the Committee had reported. He said the Committee were now ready to report on Dimmick's case, and that it was due to the public and the members that the facts should be first known and then let justice take its course whatever the result might be even if it should be expulsion. He therefore moved to postpone the consideration of the resignation.

The Speaker ruled that the motion could not be entertained as the Legislature had no power over the resignation of a member.

Mr. WEBB said it was not in the power of the House to refuse.

Mr. McCORMICK read a precedent in the case of Senator Harry White, when in Richmond prison, and other cases.

This view was sustained by Messrs. Little, of Wyoming, Myer, of Bradford, Brockway and Orvis.

The Speaker announced he would issue his writ for the election of a new member.

The House then immediately adjourned to allow the Committee to take further testimony.

GREAT EXCITEMENT OVER THE SWINDLE

The excitement over the bank swindle and attempted legislative corruption is very great. A carefully written article in this morning's Patriot, in favor of a thorough investigation, before the report of the Committee has been received is understood to mean the prevention of Dimmick's expulsion from the House.

Dimmick refuses, under the advice of his counsel to testify. Kreiter has jumped his bail and can't be found.

A SIMILAR TRANSACTION.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says it recalls a similar transaction that took place either at the session of the legislature of 1863 or 1864, I cannot recall which, but dates are immaterial, as many of your readers will recollect the facts I am about to state. A certain New York railroad runs for a short distance in Pennsylvania, and at the time alluded to this corporation wanted legislation from our State, which was perfectly fair and legitimate. Unfortunately for the company, it sent an agent to Harrisburg who was verdant and irresponsible, and who fell into the clutches of a corrupt demagogue, then representing a Philadelphia district. The rooster soon discovered the qualities of the individual he had to deal with, and at once began operations by telling him his bill was perfectly right, but could not be passed without the use of a large sum required, the half of which was to be paid for passing, and the other half for getting the bill signed. The first half was paid to the corrupt representative, when the late C. L. Ward, of Towanda, Bradford county, happened to arrive in Harrisburg. He was acquainted with the agent of the New York road seeking the legislation, and in the course of a conversation was informed by that gentleman all about his business, and the great difference in the cost of legislation between Harrisburg and Albany. Mr. Ward naturally inquired for further information, when he was told that he paid $12,500 for the passage of a small bill, and was expecting to pay $12,500 to get it signed. On this information Mr. Ward at once went to the House, where he communicated with his friends, and the intrigue was exploded, the fact throwing the House into a convulsion, not of indignation because the money had been obtained, but because a single member had been able to secure the large sum, which he held and refused to divide. The affair created a great scandal for a few days, but it soon blew over, and was forgotten in the whirl of legislative corruption which then prevailed.

Any number of such instances could be recalled, if it were necessary to illustrate the practices of the lobby. In the business of divorce, the system of plunder at one time attained the most frightful proportions. The popular idea is that the railroad companies were the promoters of the greater portion of the corrupt lobbying which heretofore disgraced legislation. But this is not correct. However, it is true that they did keep hired agents every winter, who lived in sumptuous apartments at the best hotels, and had a retinue of followers, such as would have shamed Jack Falstaff's famous recruits, while at the same time Senators and Representatives followed in their train as meekly as ever lackey dogged the steps of a ducal master. Aside from this interest, the lobby formerly had its largest profits in granting favors like divorce, increasing the fees of county officers, voting special favors to manufacturing companies, according large privileges to mining corporations, and exempting corporations from taxation. During the oil fever the business of incorporating oil companies was very profitable. There is scarcely a corporation of any kind in existence in the State of Pennsylvania to-day, and which was created with special privileges, but paid a regular toll for such favors, the aggregate of which w
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By Associated Press.

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Special to The Post.]

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would oppose the new J
ment bill which gives In
and other counties separ
as the members from
posed a decent salary fo
This seemed to bring the
a realizing sense, and
on third reading with sal
present, viz: Supreme Ju
mon Pleas in Philadelphi
Dauphin, $5,000; other
Judges, $4,500.

Mr. HAYS moved to
until Thursday taxing
tions. Agreed to.

Mr. GERWIG presente
4,000 citizens for the rep
Option law.

Mr. LAIDLEY, a simi
Williams, of Clarion, a si

THE CONSTITUTIONAL
BILL.

Mr. MITCHELL called
tutional Advertising bill
lengthy amendment.

Mr. WEBB amended by
for weekly and $1,000 for
Not agreed to, and the bill

Mr. BROCKWAY, a joi
questing President Gran
trial to Fitz John Porter.

Mr. Cross (Beaver) fron
tee on Appropriations,
making $5,000 appropriat
tering Arms, Pittsburgh:

AFTERNOON SES

Mr. MYER called up the
thracite coal, when an ame
include bituminous coal.
the Allegheny delegation t
Mr. McCormick out of th
made it right lively for a
ceeded in defeating the amc

HARRISBURG, Febru

THE SENATI

The following bills were r

Mr. ALBRIGHT—An act
holiday falls on Sunday that
protested on the Saturday
Monday following.

Mr. ALEXANDER—An
cohabitation and repute.

ACT RELATIVE TO EXECUTI
MENTS.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—An
a stay of execution on judgme
when under one hundred and

Also, an act limiting the
which inquisitions of lunacy
drunkenness may be traver
finally.

Also, dividing the eighth S
district.

Mr. RUTAN presented a
J. P. Verce and others, elect
sioners appointed by the C
Convention, for an appropriat
to pay the expenses of canv
delphia for the vote on the ne
tion.

THE COMPENSATION B

The bill for compensation
came up and was under discu
the order of the day was cal
Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House met at ten o'clock
ing, and found its whole busi
ranged by the enforcement of th
adopted yesterday, on motion
Mitchell, that until otherwis
none but the following bills sha
on the calendar: 1st. Revenue
Bills made necessary by the Co
34. Appropriation bills.

ACT RELATIVE TO CONTRACTS
PLIES.

Mr. NEWMYER called up
relative to contracts for
for the Legislature and the
departments of the State go
and it was finally pas
requires proposals to be advert
two years for legislative supplies
fuel, stationary, etc., and also
nishing the legislative halls and
tee rooms, and the contracts to be
to the lowest bidder.

The bill for the better collection
was passed to second reading.

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE BILL D
WHAT ARE ELECTION EXPE

The bill "to define the necess
proper expenses incidental to the
tion and election of Senators, Rep
tives, State, judicial and county
came up, and was passed finally.
vides "that no person who shall h
be a candidate for the nomination
tion to the Senate or House of Rep
tives, or to any office of the judic
to any State or county office in th
monwealth, shall be allowed to
contribute, either directly or ind
any money or other valuable th
knowingly allow it to be done by
for him, either for the nominatio
tion, or appointment, except for h
ets, and distributing the same, for p
ing his card, for printing circulars, a
circulating the same."

The second section makes it a
meanor to violate the foregoing prov
punishable by a fine of not more tha
hundred dollars, "and imprisonme
separate or solitary confinement at
not exceeding two years."

The third section follows the lan
of the Constitution, and declares tha
person who shall refuse to take this
shall forfeit his office, and if convict
swearing falsely shall be guilty of per
and punished by fine and imprison
not to exceed five years, and "be fo
disqualified from hold any office of tr
profit in this Commonwealth."

The fourth section provides that in
under this act "no person shall be
mitted to withholdt his testimony upon
ground that it may criminate himsel
subject him to public infamy, but s
testimony shall not afterwards be
against him in any judicial proceed
except for perjury in giving such t
mony.

The bill for the election of Lieuten
Governor passed second reading.

MUNICIPAL DEBTS.

The bill introduced by Mr. Chris

ding a method for in-
btedness of cities, bor-
s, and providing a vote
ach proposed increase,
some length and then
g.
sented a resolution to
residents on the tax ques-

(Lawrence) a bill on a

ppropriation bills, already
irst reading.
ER, when the resolution
ongressional delegation to
ary bill came up, said he
w enough over in Wash-
re of themselves.
was voted down.

PER BILL KILLED.

ll came up, and then went
and was killed.
N called up the bill regu-
rossings.
called up the bill giving a
calps.

LANEOUS NOTES.

its of various colleges are
the tax clause before the
Education. President Geo.
shington and Jefferson Col-
Wood, of your University,
number.
heavy snow storm here.

REUNION TO-DAY.

ive reunion, for which great
have been made for some
take place to-morrow. The
which is quite lengthy, shows
have commenced their legis-
in 1818, before most of the
ation were born. Of these
—the venerable Walter Craig,
n, whose age is 95, and ex-
Senator Daniel Sturgeon, of
o is in his 86th year. The
oll of venerable gentlemen are
ved between 1820 and 1830.
hat follow, between 1830 and
re numerous, but the great
urvivors served between 1840
lore than a dozen of those who
ist are between eighty and
s of age, usually in fine health
session of their faculties. The
ween seventy and eighty years
unusually numerous, their re-
the invitation uncommonly
l interesting. The official hab-
generation did not impair the
destroy the native hardiness of
Pennsylvanians.

LEGHENY COUNTY MEMBERS.

lowing are the Allegheny county
nd officers, known to be living,
l prior to 1850, with the dates of
which they served:
Thomas J. Bigham, representa-

. P. Fetterman, representative.
Alexander Hilands, representa-

Wm. G. Hawkins, State Senator.
. R. Kerr, representative.
John Murray, representative.
Samuel A. Purviance, representa-

Marshall Swartzwelder, represen-

John M. Sullivan, legislative clerk.
Daniel L. Sherwood, representa-

RDER OF ORGANIZATION.

e senior Speaker of either branch
hall preside, and call the meeting
at 3 o'clock P. M. of Thursday,
y 26, 1874.
hers who have served as Speakers
the Vice Presidents.
e senior Clerk of either branch
hall act as Chief Clerk. Others
e served as Clerks shall be his
nts.
e senior Sergeant-at-Arms of either
present shall act as Sergeant-at-
Others who have served as Ser-
shall be his Assistants.
he senior Door-keeper of either
present shall act as Door keeper.
who have served as Door-keepers
his Assistants.
member of the general committee
ame a chaplain, who will precede
proceedings with prayer.
member of the general committee
tate the object in calling this re-

member of the committee of ar-
ments will state the provision made
entertainment of the meeting.
urther proceedings will take place
the rules of the House of Represen-
s, prior to 1859, commencing with a
the roll.
eral Committee—Thomas J. Bigham;
heny; A. L. Roumfort, Philadelphia;
M. Pomeroy, Franklin.
mmittee of Arrangements—A. Boyd
lton, Dauphin; Samuel Shoch, Dau-
Daniel Kaine, Fayette; David Fiem-
Dauphin; Wm. M. Watts, Erie.
n. J. Ross Snowden, of Philadelphia
probably be the oldest ex-Speaker
nt. He was Speaker of the House in

Or possibly Hon. John Storm, of
aster, and Speaker of the Senate in
will preside. It is expected that one
dred ex-members will be present. Nu-
ous letters have been received, which
of much interest, particularly those
n ex-Senator Sturgeon and Walter
g, of Washington county.
he reunion will wind up with a grand
quet at the Kirkwood House. The in-
d guests are Governor Pollock, ex-
vernor Curtin and Governor Hartranft.
other invitations have been issued.

MICHIGAN.

Three Hundred Men on Floating Ice.

DETROIT, February 23.—The heavy
inds to-day has driven the ice from the
outh of the Saginaw river into the bay.
t is reported about three hundred fisher-
en are on the floating ice, and at last ac-
ounts were five miles from land. Great
ears are entertained that the ice will break
p before the men can be rescued, and that
fearful disaster will result.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BAY CITY, MICHIGAN February 23.—
ntelligence reached here this noon that at
ne o'clock this morning a large cake of
e, several miles in extent, broke off from
he shore of Saginaw Bay at a point east
f the lighthouse at the mouth of the river
nd extending down the east shore. Upon
his floating field of ice were not less than
three hundred fishermen, several teams
nd sleighs. Men are well supplied with
shanties, wood, fuel and provisions. When
last seen they had drifted several miles
northeast, and a strong southwest wind
shifting to the westward, drifting the ice
toward the eastshore of the bay.

LATER.—Report from Lebewaing this
evening, says fifty men have made land-
ing. Other reports from points say about
two hundred men have escaped. Two men
named H. J. Smith and John Powrnier, of
Banks, are known to have been drowned.
The ice is solid and ranges from twelve to
twenty inches in thickness, and not easily
broken up.

SPECIAL ELECTIONS.

Special elections were held to-day for
three members of the State Senate and five
Representatives. Returns as far as re
ceived show that the following Senators
were elected: Loomis Hutchinson, Republi-
can, is elected in the Eighth district. J.
R. Cook, Independent, in the Ninth dis-
trict. Henry Brown, Democrat, Niles dis-
trict, and Leroy Parker, in Flint district,
were elected Representatives.

THE following is a Sandusky special to
the Cincinnati Gazette: "New develop-
ments are constantly increasing. The
company's books are filled with false en-
tries. The embezzlements range from ten
to thousands. The total is estimated at
$400,000. The report that Sloane's sup-
posed bride is in Buffalo is disbelieved.
The company believe that Sloane is in
Canada. His supposed wife is thought to
be with him."

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. RAMSEY presented a petition from the letter carriers for increased compensation. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN a petition of the Lincoln Memorial Club of Ohio asking that the 12th of February, the birthday of the late President Lincoln be declared a national holiday. Laid on the table.

Mr. CRAGIN presented a petition from the citizens of Washington, D. C., asking that the short session of Congress be continued till May, and that the inauguration of President of the United States be fixed for the second Wednesday in May instead of the 4th of March. Referred.

EQUALIZING CURRENCY.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of currency, the pending question being the motion of Mr. Buckingham to recommit the bill with instructions to report in favor of increasing the volume of currency to $400,000,000 such instruction having been agreed to on Friday last.

REMARKS OF MR SCHURZ.

Mr. SCHURZ being entitled to the floor said the demand of those who favored an increase of currency, judging from instructions agreed upon last Friday fell short of what it originally was. It had not been his intention to address the Senate further until Friday last when the last vote was taken, as he had hoped from the confused jumble of propositions nothing would be adopted detrimental to the best interests of the country. But what an aspect was witnessed here to-day. The highest legislative body of this republic seriously debating the question whether new issues of irredeemable currency should be resorted to and arguments made in support thereof which would make the civilized would stare. The argument had been deliberately made on the floor of this Senate that precious metals could never more be

A STANDARD OF VALUE

because they were not equal to the products of industry. As well might it be said that a yard stick could never more be the standard of measure because it was not as long as a roll of cloth. In business centres, money, at present is abundant if not superabundant. Gentlemen had asserted that this abundance had been caused by drafts on the $44,000,000 reserve. Of this amount something less than a million had gone south and west, nearly all of it being held in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. He argued there was an abundance all over the country, caused by large crops, and by the crisis having broken down in a great measure speculation and gambling, thus releasing large amounts of money formerly employed in such speculations, and now used in legitimate channels of business. It was true that this gambling and speculation was being revived to some extent, but it was being carried on by a different class of persons. It would be revived still further by every increase in issue of irredeemable paper currency. In legitimate business a scarcity of currency was sometimes felt, but there was

NO NECESSITY FOR INFLATION,

and it was a fundamental error to suppose that real scarcity of money was at the bottom of the inflation scheme. The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Merrimon) had complained that in his State currency was scarce and the rate of interest high, all of which was true, and he (Schurz) deeply sympathized with the people of that State. He would do all in his power to relieve them. The gentleman (Merrimon) wanted an additional supply of legal tenders. Suppose one or two hundred millions more of irredeemable paper currency should be issued, would it give relief? He thought not. There were two ways by which this money would be put upon the country, one by defraying the expenses of the government, and the other by purchasing bonds of the United States in New York City. The latter means would be resorted to of course, and the consequence would be that an additional amount of currency would be thrown into the very vortex of speculation. How would North Carolina or any other Southern State get its share of this additional currency? By purchasing it she would have to offer her products to the market where the additional currency was, and that currency would go to North Carolina, just as it does now, only to the extent that products were offered for it. An increase of irredeemable paper currency, instead of giving greater facilities for the transaction of legitimate business would increase the wants of business.

THE PREMIUM ON GOLD

would run up, prices would increase and it would require a greater amount of money for exchange. Issue more paper currency and it would go where there was need of it just as slow as it does now. It could not be forced into the channels of legitimate business, nor out of the channels of speculation, and he would say to Senators that they were indulging in a dangerous and childish delusion if they thought they had power to prevent new issues from seeking the same channels as old ones had. An inflated, irredeemable paper currency was not the people's money, but speculators. The South did not need more currency, they needed

MORE CAPITAL

and should understand the difference between capitaland currency. They must create wealth by industry and productions, and would lose very precious time as well as waste their energy and influence by looking to artificial means to aid them. Inflation would still more depress agricultural interests of the South and West, and that interest was the chief source of wealth to those sections. It is true, the New England States had an excess of national bank circulation, but the establishment of additional national banks in the South and West would not remedy the evil. The Senator from Indiana had argued that the organization of new national banks would be to increase currency, as money would be loaned by them and returned to the bank every thirty, sixty and ninety days. That argument was a fallacy. Persons to establish these banks, must buy bonds in New York to deposit in the Treasury in order to get circulation. A thousand dollar bond would cost eleven hundred and twenty dollars. The money to buy this bond would be taken out of home circulation, and for that one thousand dollar bond they would get just nine hundred dollars circulation, so that it would cost $11,020, to $900 to establish free banking, and it would be worse for the South and West than ever. New York and New England had capital, and having bonds there already, could send them to Washington and get circulation without taking any money from their circulation to buy the bonds. The free banking proposition would only strengthen the grasp of New York and New England upon the South and West. He did not want to be understood as opposed to free banking entirely. He would vote for such a system if there should be coupled with it some

PRACTICAL SYSTEM OF REDEMPTION

He argued that any inflation of currency would increase, not diminish, the rate of interest, and said he had lately received a letter from an old friend in Europe, who wanted to retire from business. He stated that he could take three or four hundred thousand dollars from his business, and asked the advice of him (Schurz) as to the investment of the money in the United States in mortgages, which would pay from eight to ten per cent. interest, but his friend feared to make the investment on account of the proposition to inflate currency.

AN INQUIRY.

He (Schurz) would inquire of the Senator from Indiana (Morton), what answer he would have made to that letter.

Mr. MORTON said he would reply to the Senator.

Mr. SCHURZ said, as an American citizen, he believed it to be his first duty to be honest, and he could not advise any one to invest money, knowing it was going to depreciate in value, but let us look to specie resumption and he would say to his friend: Send on your money. Get your neighbors to do it. Heap it up mountain high and invest it here.

Mr. CAMERON said the gentleman (Schurz) would depreciate the credit of his country by such an answer. Real estate was increasing in value constantly.

Mr. SCHURZ—Yes, but an increase in real estate don't increase the value of mortgages on it as every child knows. (Applause in galleries.)

Mr. SCHURZ resuming said: he thought the remedies proposed for our evils by those who favored inflation were quack medicines and worth nothing. John Stewart Mill, Adam Smith, our own Thomas Jefferson, Hamilton and other political economists were thrown aside and a new school had risen up here who would throw all theories to the dogs. He would remind Senators that in throwing theory to the dogs they would throw the honor and credit of the country to them as well. The rich man had means to take care of their own interests, but it was the poor, who lived from hand to mouth on his daily earnings, who would be injured, and to inflate the currency of the country would be to rob the poor of a portion of their hard earned prosperity. He denied that the American people wanted inflation. They might be led away for a time but would soon recover their senses. He warned those who desired to commit the Senate in favor of their schemes for inflation to make haste, or public opinion would be against them. If any public man expected to

RIDE INTO THE WHITE HOUSE

on the inflation scheme, he would be mistaken, as the bubble would burst before 1876.

In conclusion, he said he had spoken longer than he expected and hoped his remarks would not be without influence upon the vote about to be taken. He would reserve his views as to the other points until a more matured bill should be reported.

REMARKS OF MR. MORTON.

Mr. MORTON said, at the close of a long debate the Senator has come forward with a carefully prepared written speech. Of course he could not reply to it now point by point, but thought, take it altogether, it might be characterized an exaggeration. He (Morton) denied that he had set aside any theories except those which did not apply to our country. The cheapest of all political learning was that obtained from "cramming." He had known men as ignorant as a horse who would get three or four old politfcal speeches and cram themselves, and then go upon the stump and make a flaming speech. Many of the doctrines of the old countries of Europe were not suited to ours, or we are rapidly growing and developing. The Senator (Schurz) did not seem to comprehend the country in which he lives, but was what they called in France a political literature.

The Senator was mistaken in supposing that others have not read and studied as well as himself. Free trade, a small volume of currency law, wages and direct taxation went hand in hand together. He did not understand what answer the Senator had sent to this friend in Europe in regard to the advice he sought as to investing three or four hundred thousand dollars here.

Mr. SCHURZ said he had not answered yet but would tell his friend so long as there was a prospect of inflation, to wait, but as soon as there should be steps taken towards specie resumption to pile up their money mountain high and send it over.

Mr. MORTON—"Well, his friend will be much enlightened when he gets that reply. The Senator (Schurz) was ignorant of the country in which he lived, and had done him honor. As the business of the country increased, currency should increase also. The Senator had read from travels in China as to the evils of paper currency. That country was finished a thousand years ago and a wall built around it. Should the doctrines of the Senator prevail, this country would soon be finished also. He denied that speculation flowed from the currency because it was irredeemable, but said it had been caused in places by money being superabundant. The greatest speculation which ever took place happened in England on a specie basis. He (Morton) wanted some reform in the national banking system by which banks should be compelled to keep their reserves at home, and not send them to New York. Our currency was the best the world ever saw of its kind. He argued that specie payment could not be maintained now, as we owe about thirteen hundred millions in Europe, nine hundred million in government bonds and four hundred millions in railroad and other securities. The interest on these bonds had to be paid in gold thus draining the country of sixty or seventy millions of dollars every year. Under the present currency, the country had prospered more than it ever did before, and the system would admit of an expansion of currency, when necessary.

Mr. MERRIMON obtained the floor to speak on the finance question, but relinquished it to Mr. Sargent, who made a motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, which was agreed to, and the Senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. SMITH (Va.) presented a bill to abolish the offices of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Commissioner of Customs, &c.

Mr. BURCHARD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits. The bill amends existing regulation in that regard. After explanations by Messrs. Burchard and Kasson the bill was passed.

Mr. BARBER offered a bill to abolish capital punishment.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

At half-past one o'clock the House resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the distribution of public documents printed by authority of Congress and of seeds furnished by the Agricultural Department, for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers, and for the free transmission of weekly newspapers by mail within the county where published.

Mr. WILLARD (Vt.) spoke in opposition to the bill and modifications proposed by Hale, New York. The bill proposed in fact that the members of both Houses should put their hands into the public treasury and take out each two thousand dollars and distribute it among their constituents. One of the promises on which the Republican party came into power, was that it would do away with all special favors, and all uses of public property for individuals. If there was any principle on which the Republican party had its foundation as on a rock, it was that they were trying to bring every department of the Government down to an honest and economical working basis, and yet, after only six months trial of the repeal of the franking privilege, they were asked to restore it and with it to restore a large expenditure for publishing documents. He declared it to be notorious that members of Congress used these books and public documents as private perquisites. This was not justice. It was not Republicanism. On the contrary, it was hostile to the platform on which every Republican member of the House held his seat.

Mr. STOWELL declared himself personally in favor of the full restoration of the franking privilege, but as a member of the Postoffice Committee, he should advocate only the passage of the pending bill.

Mr. ALBRIGHT spoke in favor of the bill of the committee. If the government authorized the printing of documents and the procuring of packages of seeds, roots, scions, &c., then a provision ought to be made for their distribution; otherwise it would be better to dispense with the department of agriculture altogether.

Mr. COTTON declared himself opposed to the restoration of the franking privilege, preferring to stand by the platform of the Republican National Convention which declared that the franking privilege ought to be abolished and a way prepared for the reduction of rates of postage.

Mr. POTTER thought it better not to have any documents printed for free circulation, but that they should only be furnished at the actual cost of printing to those who desired them.

Mr. ROBBINS (N. C.) said he consulted his constituents on this very question and they had called out clamorously for light and for information from headquarters. They had said to him "give us the franking privilege. Give us documents. Give us speeches. Give us books. Give us everything. [Laughter.] Therefore he was for the bill.

Mr. PHELPS opposed the bill and all amendments which proposed to re-enact the franking privilege. After ridiculing Cannon for his devotion to the interests of the Grangers, he turned his attention to Garfield, and satirized him very humorously for the contrast which he had drawn in his speech between a calm, cool, sensible country editor, and an editor of a great metropolitan journal, who slashes off an article at midnight, and calls that the voice of the people. He reviewed with admiration the ingenuity of the committee which reported the bill in a sugar-coating, assafœtida pill, so as to make it agreeable to the taste of the country editor. If Congress was going to rehabituate this old Jacob of franking privilege, it should be done boldly. Congress should not make a mistake of attempting to deceive the people by a false issue.

The bill went over without action.

Mr. SHANKS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate the status of the Indians in the United States and Territories, as to their citizenship under the Constitution, and touching their titles to property and to other rights and privileges, in view of the past treaty stipulations and laws, and executive orders concerning them. Adopted.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 25, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) from the committee on public buildings and grounds reported the original joint resolution that the bronze statue of Thos. Jefferson, which was presented in 1834 by Lieut. U. P. Levy, of the navy be now formally accepted with a grateful appreciation, and that the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds be directed to properly prepare and place it in the national statuary hall of the capitol.

Mr. Wright's bill, referring to the location of military land warrants directs the secretary of the interior to ascertain the amount of public military scrip and land warrants in the State of Iowa and other States whose enabling acts of admission into the union contain a stipulation for the payment of five per cent. on sales of public lands therein. The bill then makes it the duty of the secretary of the treasury to pay to all such States five per centum on the amount of said locations estimating them at one dollar per acre, providing that said sums shall be paid in five annual instalments and that allowance shall be made for all lands on which said five per centum has been made. The bill was referred.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the appointment of a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic.

NUMEROUS EVILS RECOUNTED.

Mr. SCHURZ thought the passage of this bill would establish a precedent of Congress interfering in matters belonging exclusively to a State. There were many other evils affecting society which need to be inquired into. For instance, gambling was worse than intemperance. Another subject, the extravagance of the female sex in matters of dress was a great evil and had ruined many families. How many clerks had been induced to rob their employers or bank officers to become defaulters in order to satisfy this love for dress. Indigestion made a man sour and unsociable and Congress might inquire into the cause of this or go on with inquiries until it shall be found out what effects the consumption of hot soda had upon society and establish a bureau of health and public morals. He did not desire to be understood as trifling with the temperance principle. To a certain extent he was a temperance man, and nothing was more disgusting to him than a drunken man unless it be a drunken woman. Nothing could be more loathsome than a human being degrading himself to the level of a beast. He thought the movement of which this bill formed a part was misdirected zeal, and the gentlemen favoring it were taking hold of the wrong end of the subject. The surest remedy was not a forcible suppression of any indulgence not morally wrong when used moderately, but the substitution of better pleasures for bad ones. He believed if social enjoyments be introduced among the people, a wholesome social reform would be achieved, and a lasting benefit be conferred upon society.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM favored the passage of the bill.

The morning hour having expired, the chair announced that the bill would be laid over.

EQUALIZING CURRENCY.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of currency, the pending motion being that of Buckingham to recommend the bill to the finance committee with the instruction agreed upon directing the committee to report in favor of increasing the national bank currency to $40,000.

Mr. SHERMAN addressed the Senate at length after which that body adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. OLTH, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for the issuing and recording of commissions to postmasters appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. He explained the object to be to transfer that duty from the State Department to the Postoffice Department. Passed.

THE STEAMSHIP PASSENGER ACT.

Mr. CONGER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the steamship passenger act, in regard to the publication of lists of immigrants. Passed.

RESUMPTION OF THE DEBATE ON THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the distribution of public documents printed by the authority of Congress, and of seeds furnished by the Agricultural Department, for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers and the free transmission of weekly newspapers by mail in the county where published.

Mr. LAWRENCE declared himself in favor of the third section of the bill, providing for the free transmission of weekly newspapers, &c., and opposed all its other provisions.

Mr. RICE advocated the bill as an educational measure, and solely on that ground.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) reviewed the history of the postal service of the country and of the connection with it of the franking privilege. In process of time, he said, the newspaper press took possession of the mails. Of fifty-eight and a half tons of mail matter which left the New York postoffice daily, only eight and a half tons consisted of letters and correspondence, while forty-seven and a half tons consisted of newspapers and two and a half tons of transit printed matter. He noticed in the very remarkable speech of his colleague what was claimed to be a great abuse.

A member—What colleague?

Mr. BUTLER—Mr. Dawes. He is the only one of my colleagues that makes remarkable speeches. The others are good. His are remarkable.

Here the clerk read an extract from Dawes' speech as to the increased postoffice expenditures.

Mr. BUTLER went on to state that the amount annually paid on letter postage was over twenty million dollars and only a little over one million on newspapers, and yet Congress was called upon to relieve the newspapers of the burden. He knew that the newspaper was a great educator. They heard now of murder, robbery, arson, rape, larceny and counterfeiting all over the country, and why? Because of newspapers. They publish every detail of how a murder has been and may be committed, how counterfeiting can be practised, how banks are broken open, how safes are robbed—the very minutiæ. A man with an insane delusion about murder was taught how murder can be done safely. The last words and dying speech of a murderer were transmitted as precious information. If there was a case in Court where prurient of details must come out for the purpose of justice which ought to be heard in silence, and where in old English Courts women and children were ordered to withdraw, they were all spread out in newspapers in their most sickening and disgusting details, and yet these papers were to be sent free through the mails to educate the people and children in the ways of crime. If any Congressional committee ever franked any such document as this, he would take not only the franking privilege from that committee but he would take away the committee itself. Yet the members were to take off their own privileges as public servants in order that mails might be loaded down in that way.

At the close of Butler's remarks, Mr. Packer, who has charge of the bill demanded the previous question, refusing to admit any amendment except a substitute offered by Hale (N. Y.) to repeal the law which abolishes the franking privilege.

The previous question was seconded by a vote of 112 to 67.

The vote on ordering the main question was taken by the yeas and nays and resulted in yeas 126, nays 117, the Democrats almost uniformly voting in the negative. Further action on the bill went over till to-morrow, and the house took a recess until evening, the session to be for the consideration of the bill to revise statutes.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A VENANGO county preacher gives to Moses the honor of building the ark.

WAYNESBURG will enjoy the sight of a negro grand juror at the March term of court—of which his name it is Peter Alfred, of Springhill township.

IT is said that a Westmoreland county temperance organization is whiling away dull winter season in an interesting controversy as to where the members get their whisky.

DAVID FALCON, of East Conemaugh, Cambria county, rejoices in the possession of a rattlesnake narrative measuring six inches in lenth, and containing thirty-one rattles.

REV ISAAC JAMES, the oldest member of the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States, is dead, at the advanced age of ninty-seven years. He resided in Philadelphia.

A FREIGHT brakeman of East Conemaugh, George Austin Grooves, recently eloped with a cyprean, whose former residence was Pittsburgh. He left a wife and one child.—Latrobe Advance.

DAVID BUCHANAN, a member of the "Cambria Guards," the company which went from Cambria county to Mexico during the war with that country, died at Armagh, Indiana county, on the 4th inst.

A PENNSYLVANIA couple lately had the bad taste to be married in a grave yard. This festive incident caused the worst pun we ever heard, for some wretch said: "But then, you know it's cemeterial." Immaterial indeed!

THE greatest breadth of the State of Pennsylvania is one hundred and seventy-six miles, and the greatest length two hundred and eighty miles. It contains twenty-eight millions three hundred and sixty-two thousand eight hundred and eighty acres of land.

A NEW secret society has been organized near Pike Run, in Washington county, who call themselves the P. P. P's, which initials mean "Pharaoh's Phrollicksome Phroggs." The object of the society is to teach people "how to be always gay and frisky. How to be merry without any whisky."

THE fuss is over, the goose is cooked, and Wm. C. McCarthy, the whilom printer, is Mayor of Pittsburgh, notwithstanding the fact that he boxed our boyhood ears once for wiping our face on white paper, which was intended to print the Pittsburgh Dispatch on, and not to use for toweling.—McKeesport Times.

A PETITION is in circulation in Greene county, opposing the proposition to make that county an independent judicial district. The Messenger expresses the opinion that the people of that county are in favor of an independent district. The Republican favors the continuance of the resent district, composed of Fayette and Greene counties.

JESSE JONES is a very aged colored man, who resides in West Vincent township, but claims to distinctly remember following the wagons that hauled flour to the Revolutionary heroes, encamped at Valley Forge, in 1777, and thinks he was then 13 years old, which would make him now about 113 years old. The old man is now lying very low, and it cannot be long before he passes away. Doylestown Democrat.

SOME time since the largest engine owned by the Pennsylvania railroad company (No. 950) met with a mishap in passing over the Pequea bridge, breaking the structure and sustaining damages itself by the accident which rendered its repair necessary. It having been placed in a serviceable condition at the Harrisburg round house, the locomotive on Wednesday morning started on with seventy loaded cars, drawing the great burden from Harrisburg to Columbia, about twenty-four more than can be pulled by an ordinary engine between those points. From Columbia to Philadelphia the locomotive drew thirty-five cars, thirteen in excess of the best feat performed by any other engine on the road.—Altoona Tribune.

OHIO NEWS.

KENYON COLLEGE has conferred the honory degree of LL. D. on Chief Justice Waite.

ZANESVILLE has married a good looking white girl, named Anna Hunk, to a colored man, named Hogan.

GOV. ALLEN has accepted an invitation to be present at the St. Patrick's Day celebration in Toledo, March 17th.

ROSS county has furnished four Governors to Ohio, viz: Edmund Tiffin, Thomas Worthington, Duncan McArthur and William Allen.

THE wickedest boy in the West is now reported in Ohio, where he cut off three of his toes in order that he might not receive the benefits of the Sunday-school instructions.

A RE-UNION of the 8th Ohio Regiment will take place at Camp Meigs where the regiment was organized—on the 14th day of May 1874, that day being an anniversary of the memorable charge at Jackson, Miss.

WITH the "Grangers" after the "middle men," and the ladies after the saloons, it is only a question of time when we shall become a pastoral race, and our fair cities will be plowed up and seeded down.—Youngstown Miner and Manufacturer.

WOMAN VS. [illegible]SKY.

THE FEMALE CRUSADE INAUGURATED.

About two o'clock Tuesday the lady crusaders began filing into the Temperance Alliance hall, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, and by half past two the place was filled until standing room only was obtainable. The ladies represented were young, old and middle aged, and though they were not as demonstrative as their Ohio sisters, yet a look of stern resolve was depicted on many of their countenances which, when warmed up by contagious enthusiasm, may show itself capable of doing and daring as much as the ladies of the Buckeye State.

ORGANIZATION—REV. DERMITT'S SPEECH

When the Allegheny apostle of temperance, Mr. W. B. Ross, had succeeded in seating all the room would hold, Rev. Dermitt called the meeting to order, which was opened with prayer by Rev. G. W. Cranage. In absence of the Secretary, Mrs. Hill, Secretary of the Temperance Alliance, read the minutes of last Thursday's meeting, after which Rev. Dermitt, in retiring from the temporary occupancy of the Chair, delivered a short address, in which he exhorted the ladies present to emulate their sisters in Ohio, conscious that Heaven and angels looked on approvingly on one side, while

BAD MEN AND DEVILS

were as scrutinizingly observant of them on the other side. He drew a vivid picture of the depravity of the liquor trade, but as our readers have been bored with this subject so often, it is needless to reproduce his words. He then addressed the ladies on their mission and advised them to take no counsel as to what they should do to-morrow, but march onward with their eyes fixed upon the pillar of fire by night and the cloud by day until the walls of the whisky Jericho fall down.

At the conclusion of Rev. Dermitt's speech, Mrs. Hill suggested the speaker as their president until a permanent organization was effected.

A motion to that effect was made and carried.

Mr. Dermitt made another little speech in which he explained what he meant by a phrase used in his first address, viz: "Marching under sealed orders." This he said meant that they should lay out no plan, but ask the Lord for guidance and march onward to victory with confiding faith in the ultimate success of their mission.

This speech was followed by another prayer by a lady, after which the hymn commencing "When I can read my title clear," etc., was sung.

Mr. Dermitt then made another little speech, and ended by calling on Miss Ella Beeson to tell what she knew about the effects of alcoholism.

AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Miss Haller, before the speaker could begin, moved that an executive committee be appointed to prepare resolutions.

The motion prevailed, and Rev. Mrs. Collins, Miss Haller, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Torrence and Miss Morgan were chosen as the committee. They at once retired to commence business.

REV. DERMITT STILL AGAIN.

Mr. Dermitt reported that he had failed to get any satisfaction on the subject of securing churches for the members to meet and sing and pray in.

For some reason or other Miss Beeson did not put in an appearance, and a Mrs. Miller told what she knew about whisky.

Just at this time, the Greys, who were out in honor of a man named George Washington, passed, and between the noise of the drums and the crowding of some of the audience to the windows, the greater part of her speech was lost.

SOME SOLID SENSE FROM A SUFFERING SISTER.

Mr. Dermitt's eagle eye here caught sight of Miss Matilda Hindman, the champion of female suffrage in this portion of God's heritage and called upon her to give her views of the movement.

Miss Hindman felt that owing to the position she occupied in the suffrage movement, her advocacy of the praying movement might retard rather than advance the cause, but if her prayers would avail anything they could be had on call. She said that she could not agree with Mr. Dermitt's plan as a field general in the temperance army, viz: to march under sealed orders without any plan of operations. Said she: My mission is to gain for woman the ballot; then we can work effectively. We live under a Republic and must bow to the verdict pronounced by the majority of men, The only excuse you can make effective for your crusade is that you were not consulted last spring when the question of selling liquor was determined by a majority of the voters of Pittsburgh, but if you determine to go on and storm the stronghold of the enemy, do not start on your mission without a plan. Business men, politicians, and all others, who prosecute their operations successfully deliberate and plan with precision and to this planning you can attribute success.

Miss Hindman was eminently practical, and in her remarks gave evidence of the mind that has constituted her leader of the Sixteenth amendment movement.

At the conclusion of Miss H.'s remarks, Mr. Dermitt felt called upon to explain what he meant by "marching under sealed orders." He wanted them to go on as the Apostles did, without purse or scrip, placing their confidence in the Most High, without any thought for the morrow, and he felt that success was assured.

After the singing of another hymn, the Executive Committee reported progress, and through Miss Haller moved that when the meeting adjourn, it meet again at the same place, at half-past two o'clock, on Thursday next.

REV. GEORGE WASHINGTON CRANNAGE

was the next speaker. He started out by saying that women ruled the world, but not politically. According to this speaker, it is the lack of strength in this respect that gives to the enemy the power to desolate the hearthstone and drive the plowshare of ruin over the world.

ROUGH ON THE NEWSPAPERS.

Said he, the press is pledged to the service of your enemy; there is not one daily paper published in this city that is not pandering to the vilest class in Christendom—the rumsellers. Reporters come here and write scurrilous things, which they think pass for wit. Must every thing bow to the interests of the liquor class? Are not our American women as good as the Dutch, Irish, English and Welsh, who run those lager beer halls? And yet women are not allowed to remonstrate against the vice that is carrying our fathers, husbands and sons to the grave and to eternal ruin, by tens of thousands yearly.

EDITORS, POOR, CONTEMPTIBLE THINGS,

are afraid to come out manly and help to put down the monster. But thank God, without their aid we will grapple with and destroy him, and I hope to God I may be present to take a part in the funeral obsequies. After considerable more of abuse of the newspapers and journalists of Pittsburgh, which amusement seemed to afford Rev. Cranage considerable relief, and another hymn was sung and Rev. Mr. Fulton offered a prayer.

Mrs. Hill was next called upon, but she thought there had been

ENOUGH SPEECH MAKING,

and she intended to work and was able to promise on her part and that of the executive committee, that next Thursday would show a good record for them. We have been silent sufferers, she said of the evil effects of this blighting curse that forces its deadly venom into almost every household and robs us of our natural protectors; we have tried for a long time to get justice from men and now appeal from them to God, confident of our ultimate success.

PASSING AROUND THE [illegible]

At the conclusion of Mrs. [illegible] an appeal for material aid was made to the starner sex, who, to the number of fifty or more stood in the aisles for want of seating room. The break for the door which followed the appeal was enough to shake the faith of even a temperance crusader in the dominant animal.

REV. DERMITT ON MUSCULAR CHRISTIANITY.

Mr. Dermitt, who with difficulty restrained his impetuosity, and "whose zeal no langnor knew," came to the fore with another little speech. He remarked that he heard it said the ladies who stormed the saloons ran great risk of insult, but, said he, I hope I may be alongside of the first lady who received an insult. I don't think that God hung this arm (exhibiting it) to my shoulder for nothing, and I think on that occasion it would be very apt to

STRIKE FOR THE RIGHT.

After an appeal to the ladies to "gird on the armor of faith," and sleep on their arms, the Reverend gentleman subsided, and the audience dispersed. The ladies generally "showed their faith by their works," and the Head Center of the movement, Mr. Dermitt, raked in a goodly number of dollars.

THE DONNELLY-MANN SHOOTING.

A SEQUEL TO THE SHOOTING CASE.

Tuesday morning the case of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas F. Mann was heard by Judge Sterrett. Mann is the man who was shot and wounded one night last fall by Mrs. Ellen Donnelly, she being subsequently arrested while loitering around the saloon where Mann was employed. Mrs. Donnelly was convicted of felonious assault and battery, and is now in jail awaiting sentence. During the trial it was developed that Mann had been too intimate with Mrs. Donnelly, and the Judge ordered him under bonds to appear and answer any charge brought against him. Yesterday Mann was required to appear in Court, when he was placed under two thousand dollars bail to answer a charge of rape. The required security was furnished, and the case will come up for trial at the next term of the Criminal Court. During the progress of the hearing, some reference was made by defendant's counsel, John Coyle, Esq., to the favorable action of the Alderman who had original jurisdiction in the case, when Judge Sterrett remarked that this class of individuals are not always exemplary in their conduct, and that he had seen enough to satisfy him that one, at least, in this city was in the habit of presenting imaginary bills of costs to the county, which would probably receive the attention of the Court at no distant day. In cases disposed of by Aldermen it was formerly their custom to present bills of costs to the county without the production of any papers to show on what the bills were based. It became very apparent, however, that to those who might choose to take advantage of this system, it would serve as a very great handle for the committal of frauds, and, accordingly, at the suggestion of the District Attorney, it was recently made a rule that in all cases where costs are applied for to the county, that the papers in the case must be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

A CARD.

FEBRUARY 24, 1874.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—An infamous calumny, purporting to be a communication taken from the Rebel Archieves, connecting my name by implication with Secessionists, was published in all except two of the daily papers of this city, on the eve of the late election, when the fabricators of it knew that a contradiction could not be made in time to reach the people.

Since the election I have made every exertion in my power to ascertain the name of the author of the vile calumny, and the source from which it emanated, without avail.

I am, however, informed that Mr. Lambie, Chairman of the Republican City Executive Committee, and Mr. Fred Magee, admit that on Sunday night before the election they saw what purported to be a dispatch, in which a name—not exactly mine—was mentioned, and that they told the person having it in charge that it did not refer to me; but both Mr. Lambie and Mr. Magee refused to state in whose hands they saw the pretended dispatch. Failing in my effort to reach the perpetrator of the calumny, I have examined the "Record of the Rebellion" with a view to ascertain the whereabouts of the individuals with whom he tried to connect my name in February, 1861, by which records it appears that John Floyd was forced out of President Buchanan's Cabinet, December 27, 1860, and the Grand Jury of the District Court of the United States having presented him it is not likely that he remained long after in Washington City. In fact he fled to Virginia, and was never again seen in Washington City. Jefferson Davis, it appears, resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States January 1, 1861, and was elected and inaugurated President of the Confederacy, at Montgomery, Alabama, February 6, 1861. George N. Saunders appears to have been in the State of Kentucky, on his way South, January 29, 1861, and I do not believe that he ever saw the Federal Capital after that time, until within the last year or two.

I never heard of such a meeting as alleged. I never attended such a meeting, and I never was invited to attend one of the kind.

These facts should satis

ALLEGHENY COUNTY VALUATIONS.

TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT OF 1874—INTERESTING STATISTICS

STATEMENT CAREFULLY COMPILED BY THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS---INTERESTING COMPARISONS BETWEEN THE OLD AND THE NEW---THE REVISED VALUATIONS ON WHICH COUNTY TAXES ARE ASSESSED---A NEARER APPROACH TO THE REAL CASH BASIS.

Through the courtesy of Major A. Beckert, County Commissioner, we are enabled to present our readers with a carefully prepared statement of the triennial assessments of 1874, in the several wards, boroughs, and townships of Allegheny county. The statement is in tabular form, and is divided into five heads. The first column after the name of the district gives the valuation for 1873; the second, the assessors' valuation for 1874; the third, the increase; the fourth, the rate per centum of increase; and the fifth column the valuations for 1874, revised by the County Commissioners, and forming the basis on which the county and State taxes for the ensuing year will be assessed. The greatest increase in the assessments for 1874 over those of 1873 are made in the townships; the least in this city. The following statement will show the increase made by the Commissioners as a Board of Revision over the amount returned by the assessors:

Pittsburgh, $6,064,684; Allegheny, $12,058,666; boroughs, $1,424,265; townships, $46,598,159; total, $66,145,774; return by assessors, $286,358,554; total revised value, $352,504,328.

There is but one district not returned—the Thirty-seventh ward. This ward was taken from Wilkins township, and as it did not come under the control of the city until the first of January last, the Assessors did not begin their work until after that date, and have not yet completed their assessments. Of the old valuation of Wilkins township ($545,490), about $200,000 were included in the new ward, which should be taken into account in estimating the increase in the per centage in Wilkins township.

The millage for county purposes is not to be increased, so that the increased valuations will not change the aggregate amount of taxes to be collected. Those who have been assessed at extravagantly low rates, however, will have a little more to pay, while others will get off with a little less. Following is the statement:

DISTRICTS.	Valuation of 1873.	Valuation of 1874.	Increase of Valuation.	Rate per Cent. of Incr.	Total Val. as Revised.
PITTSBURGH.					
First ward	$1,539,950	$7,043,215	$5,503,265	3 57	$8,805,018
Second ward	1,439,615	7,900,000	6,460,385	4 49	7,900,000
Third ward	1,705,145	16,066,651	14,361,506	8 42	16,066,651
Fourth ward	1,873,966	10,350,698	8,476,792	4 52	10,350,698
Fifth ward	524,453	3,100,520	2,576,067	4 91	3,100,520
Sixth ward	708,439	4,226,352	3,427,913	4 21	5,282,940
Seventh ward	664,551	3,551,548	2,885,997	4 34	4,084,280
Eighth ward	605,589	3,400,928	2,979,242	4 56	3,400,928
Ninth ward	1,103,445	4,101,344	2,996,899	2 71	4,101,344
Tenth ward	654,913	2,604,964	1,950,051	2 97	2,604,964
Eleventh ward	720,417	2,682,576	1,962,159	2 74	4,025,864
Twelfth ward	1,179,952	10,804,926	9,624,974	8 15	10,804,926
Thirteenth ward	434,815	4,898,456	4,463,641	10 26	4,898,456
Fourteenth ward	772,110	8,080,395	7,308,285	9 46	8,080,395
Fifteenth ward	514,519	4,997,808	4,482,289	8 70	4,997,808
Sixteenth ward	550,000	4,362,030	3,873,030	7 93	6,419,404
Seventeenth ward	800,892	5,349,502	4,548,612	5 68	6,419,404
Eighteenth ward	462,710	4,655,721	4,393,011	17 49	7,864,453
Nineteenth ward	406,310	7,684,454	7,278,144	17 91	7,864,453
Twentieth ward	522,539	9,670,825	9,148,286	17 50	9,670,825
Twenty-first ward	317,808	5,534,140	5,161,272	1384	5,534,140
Twenty-second ward	485,784	7,559,442	7,073,658	1456	7,559,442
Twenty-third ward	342,845	3,993,661	3,650,816	1067	3,993,661
Twenty-fourth ward	212,912	1,801,655	1,588,743	741	2,161,986
Twenty-fifth ward	508,684	4,448,152	3,939,458	774	4,448,152
Twenty-sixth ward	504,413	4,020,429	3,516,016	697	4,020,429
Twenty-seventh ward	213,080	1,423,451	1,210,361	568	1,656,969
Twenty-eighth ward	458,495	2,270,123	1,811,628	395	2,270,123
Twenty-ninth ward	431,773	2,942,035	2,510,262	581	2,942,035
Thirtieth ward	428,770	2,706,817	2,278,047	507	2,706,817
Thirty-first ward	100,202	848,640	748,438	747	848,640
Thirty-second ward	289,663	2,512,825	2,223,162	767	2,512,825
Thirty-third ward	231,539	1,016,592	785,033	339	1,016,592
Thirty-fourth ward	273,552	1,220,340	946,788	346	1,220,340
Thirty-fifth ward	115,420	698,929	583,509	505	858,713
Thirty-sixth ward	220,562	1,109,749	889,187	403	1,109,749
Thirty-seventh ward					
	22,065,948	170,030,155	147,366,206		176,094,829
ALLEGHENY.					
First ward	1,587,594	6,331,141	4,943,547	356	8,230,488
Second ward	1,051,677	9,658,912	8,607,235	485	9,658,912
Third ward	1,434,055	7,365,439	6,590,784	453	9,125,754
Fourth ward	1,825,358	8,620,980	6,797,622	373	11,297,244
Fifth ward	1,059,460	4,942,542	3,912,142	379	7,908,067
Sixth ward	846,079	4,536,676	3,690,597	436	5,897,678
Seventh ward	443,963	2,608,489	2,164,515	487	3,651,872
Eighth ward	329,853	1,119,848	789,993	239	1,287,815
Ninth ward	255,215	1,504,345	1,249,130	490	2,166,083
Tenth ward	167,622	1,956,545	1,788,923	1067	1,956,545
Eleventh ward	195,064	1,620,611	1,425,547	731	1,863,702
	9,355,484	50,835,519	41,270,035		62,894,185
BOROUGHS.					
McKeesport		3,273,806			3,273,806
Braddock's	100,294	1,075,382	966,088	883	1,075,382
Elizabeth	106,232	530,050	415,398	342	643,980
Sewickley	165,240	1,283,050	1,117,800	676	1,283,050
Shapsburg	207,282	1,737,200	1,469,948	550	1,739,200
West Elizabeth	48,185	253,870	205,685	420	504,644
Turtle Creek	83,709	165,690	79,983	90	828,450
Millvale	146,584	806,802	660,118	450	1,210,203
Bellevue	77,992	1,021,118	943,126	1209	1,021,118
Chartiers	71,973	710,888	638,915	887	710,888
Mansfield	71,203	612,424	541,221	760	612,424
Versailles	82,043	1,608,640	1,616,597	1969	1,608,640
Etna	174,281	1,446,803	1,272,592	730	1 446,873
	1,421,715	14,422,393	9,726,872		15,846,658
TOWNSHIPS.					
Leet	148,644	590,017	441,973	300	2,360,068
Killbuck	189,343	2,177,305	1,987,962	1041	2,177,305
Penn	310,555	1,978,574	1,668,019	537	2,374,288
Pen	380,910	2,790,200	2,409,290	614	3,069,220
Elizabeth	461,094	1,606,588	1,145,494	248	2,088,564
Mifflin	581,684	3,908,986	3,327,302	555	4,886,232
Robinson	355,523	1,111,268	755,745	212	3,445,022
Moon	224,957	541,267	316,340	141	1,623,891
Franklin	81,070	281,942	200,872	247	845,826
Baldwin	367,660	3,121,650	2,853,984	762	4,682,475
Ross	219,767	983,428	749,661	400	2,880,284
McCandless	105,405	340,720	214,711	106	1,362,916
East Deer	144,934	429,712	284,778	196	2,143,560
Upper St. Clair	54,752	477,872	253,130	112	2,150,424
North Fayette	367,806	1,075,200	707,394	210	2,688,000
Neville	60,113	73,148	13,035	21	365,230
Shaler	193,981	2,146,285	1,952,304	1006	2,575,542
Fawn	78,174	344,411	266,237	340	861,027
Wilkins	545,490	2,627,639	2,082,149	382	3,284,549
Patton	230,531	1,399,879	1,160,348	484	1,959,830
North Versailles		1,750,362			1,750,362
South Versailles	291,727	480,632	188,905	64	1,441,896
Jefferson	353,737	555,686	201,949	57	2,778,430
Chartiers	823,812	1,756,345	1,432,533	442	3,512,690
Findley	286,429	611,859	325,430	141	2,447,436
Ohio	107,355	581,657	474,304	441	872,486
Reserve	183,984	2,288,968	2,104,984	1144	2,288,968
Snowden	350,238	688,321	338,083	97	3,097,444
Pine	132,989	430,490	297,581	223	1,291,470
West Deer	192,567	721,799	529,202	275	1,804,497
Indiana	370,899	1,854,795	1,483,905	400	4,173,289
Lower St. Clair	285,868	2,203,535	1,917,657	674	2,203,535
South Fayette	432,100	1,635,038	1,182,936	261	4,895,104
Sewickley	73,355	277,831	204,476	278	694,578
Crescent	42,781	122,784	80,003	187	306,960
Richland	190,863	328,921	187,458	133	1,313,284
Union	191,887	892,343	710,456	361	1,353,514
Hampton	60,799	445,573	348,774	360	1,336,719
Scott	243,177	1,621,001	1,347,824	493	2,431,501
Marshall	84,695	305,475	220,810	261	916,425
Harrison	216,666	670,740	454,134	209	2,012,220
Lincoln	168,992	336,653	167,661	100	2,010,918
Forward	334,784	1,067,950	733,166	219	2,669,875
Stowe	134,734	1,206,782	1,072,048	796	1,206,782
	$ 10,375,118	$ 51,070,487	$ 38,945,007		$ 97,668,646
RECAPITULATION.	1873.	1874.	Increased Valuation.		Total Revised.
Pittsburgh	$ 22,663,949	$ 170,030,155	$ 147,366,206		$ 176,094,839
Allegheny	9,565,484	50,835,519	41,270,035		62,894,185
Boroughs	1,421,715	14,422,393	9,726,872		15,846,658
Townships	10,375,118	51,038,554	38,945,007		97,668,646
Total County Valuation	$ 44,026,266	$ 286,358,554	$ 237,308,120		$ 352,504,328

THE RING.

SAM COLLYER ISSUES HIS DEFI.

There is a prospect that Sam Collyer and Billy Edwards, who both claim the title of light weight champion of America, and who have tested each other's mettle twice before, will again embrace each other in the ring. Collyer is in the city, and has published his defi, and Edwards' friends say the latter will assuredly accept if Sam shows his ability to put up the stuff. The men have met twice before in the ring, and in each contest Collyer was defeated, but he claims that in order to get a match with Edwards, he was forced to fight below the standard weight, which reduced his vim, and gave the battle to Edwards. Therefore he still claims to be champion, and says that Edwards, to perfect his assumed title, must again meet him in the charmed circle and allow him to fight at the standard weight, 132 pounds. Edwards is ruralizing at Waynesburg, Ohio, and if terms can be made, neither will have far to travel to find a spot in which to maul each other. The occasion would be a godsend to the fancy, who have not had any chance to witness any sport(?) for some time.

STEALING ANDIRONS.

John Ecke and George Bilmuth were arrested last night in the act of carrying off a number of andirons from the office of Warwick & Co.'s foundry, on First avenue, near Ferry street. They were provided with quarters in the Central station, and will have a hearing this morning. Their excuse was that they didn't think the iron was of any account, and they wanted to raise a little money on them to pay for lodging.

WEAK LUNGS and sensitive throats are severely tried by the sudden changes of temperature occurring during our winters, and in consequence Asthmatic Affections, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Bronchitis and similar complaints, are sure to be more or less prevalent. Coughs and colds, the forerunners of these often fatal complaints, and frequently the cause of them, should be prudently taken in hand on the first symptons, by resorting at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old and well-tried remedy, certain to remove your cold, and to exert a healing and strengthening effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs. Sold everywhere.
fe18-WSM&W

THE COURTS.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

A rule was granted on N. Morganstern, creditor, of this city, to show cause why an order for the sale of certain perishable property of Andrews & Jones, bankrupts, of Allegheny city, made a short time since, should not be rescinded.

An injunction was ordered to issue against certain creditors of Lewis B. Anderson, of Armstrong county, debtor, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed by Wm. E. Schmertz & Co., creditors, of this city.

On petition of the First National bank of Waynesburg, Pa., and after argument, an injunction was ordered to issue against certain execution creditors of John S. Baird, of Greene county, bankrupt.

Noah W. Shaffer, Esq., was appointed auditor to distribute the proceeds of the sale of real estate of T. B. Murphy, of this county, bankrupt.

Chas. Walters, of this city, debtor, filed an answer to the petition in bankruptcy of Thos. W. Loughrey, creditor, on which an order was made for trial by jury at the next special or regular term at Pittsburgh.

Certain parties were allowed to intervene in the proceedings in admiralty against the steamboats Oil Valley, J. S. McDonald, Baltic and Stella.

On motion of W. L. Chalfant, Esq., proctor, John A. Bailey, Esq., was appointed commissioner to examine the claims filed against the steamboats Oil City and J. S. McDonald, and to make distribution of the funds.

On motion of John Barton, Esq., proctor for Adams Hare et al, libellants, D. E. Patterson, Esq., was appointed commissioner to examine the claims and distribute the funds in the case in admiralty against the steamboat Baltic.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The case of R. & J. Watson vs. Simpson Horner and John A. Wood, previously reported, is still on trial before Judge Stowe.

In the case of Waughter vs. Bennett, tried on Wednesday before Judge Collier, the jury yesterday morning returned a verdict for plaintiff for $44 26.

The case of Pillow vs. the Mt. Pleasant & Broadford Railroad Company, now leased by the Connellsville Railroad Company, occupies the attention of Judge Collier in the Common Pleas Court. The plaintiff brings his action to recover damages to the amount of $10,000 for the injury sustained in the loss of an eye, the result of the negligence of the agents of the defendant. While traveling on the read last February a quarrel arose between two passengers—a negro and Irishman—which resulted in the negro smashing a pop bottle on the head of the Irishman, and a piece of the glass entering the eye of the plaintiff, destroyed his sight. There is a large number of witnesses in the case, including experts in treating injuries of the eye, and the case promises to last a few days.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The jury in the case of Gibson & Nelson vs. The City of Pittsburgh, tried on Wednesday, yesterday returned a verdict for plaintiff for $218. The award of the jury is the damages for the killing of a horse on Sixth street.

Thomas McCoy vs. the owners of the steamer "New State." This is an action to recover the value of a quantity of household property lost by the sinking of the boat. The case is on trial before Judge White.

In the case of Charles Dechert vs. Valentine Trapp, an action for wages, a verdict for defendant was rendered.

Michael Mahon vs. Constantine Krugle, suit to recover damages for false arrest. The case is on trial before Judge Ewing.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The case of R. & J. Watson vs. Simpson Horner and John A. Wood, is still on trial. The case has been before reported.

The case of M. H. Pillow vs. the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, an action for damages for loss of an eye during a riot on the train, is still on trial.

A motion for a new trial was made in the case of McKinney vs. James T. Wood et al.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

A verdict was returned for defendants in the case of Robert Middleton vs. William Beardall, Jno. A. Walker, Edward Doure and Eobert Henderson an action of ejectment for a house and lot in the Thirteenth ward.

The case of Henry Liebelt vs. Alex. King, owner, and E. McGary, contractor, action on a mechanic's lien, is on trial.

In the case of Michael Mahon vs. Constantine Krugle, an action for false arrest, reported before, the jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $104.

In the case of Charles Deckert vs. Valentine Trapp, an action for wages, a verdict for defendant was rendered.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of Johnston & Breviller vs. T. Goodman & Bro., of Clinton county, bankrupts, on demand filed, a jury trial was ordered at the next term of court at Williamsport.

In the same case an argument was had on the application to restrain certain execution creditors, which application was granted in part.

In the matter of Jos. W. McKinney, of Allegheny City, bankrupt, an application was made for counsel fees by the solicitors for the petitioning creditor, which was referred to Register Shaffer to report.

In the matter of Calvin Adams, of Pittsburgh, bankrupt, after argument, the proofs of claim of D. S. H. Gilmore and E Jones, trustees of Smithfield Savings Band, were ordered to be rescinded.

In the case of W. E. Schaertz & Co. vs. W. B. Anderson, of Armstrong county, the debtor having withdrawn his demand for jury trial, was adjudged a bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Shaffer.

In the matter of Jos. Liebler, of Pittsburgh, bankrupt, on application of the assignee, an order was made for the examination of the bankrupt and certain witnesses before Register Harper.

In the case of Henry Frank vs. Inskeep & Co., of Pittsburgh, alleged bankrupts, on bill in equity filed, and on motion of A. A. Adams, Esq., for petioning creditor, a restraining order was issued against certain execution creditors.

In the cases of John Bigley vs. Steam tugs Oil Valley and J. S. McDonald, E. Boland and the Belmont Coal Company were allowed to intervene.

In the case of Adams Hare vs. Steam tug Baltic, the Belmont Coal Company and J. Williard Grubbs were allowed to intervene.

In the case of Andrew Ackley, vs. Steam tug Stella, W. R. Boggs & Co., E. Boland, J. S. McDonald, for use of John Barton, the Belmont Coal Company, Leo Bomgertner, Patterson & Bishop, J. B. Sneathen & Co., and the Peoples' Insurance Company were allowed to intervene.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—CRIMINAL COURT SENTENCES.

Celia Burns on a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to the county jail for one year, and to pay a fine of six cents and costs.

Mary Jane Steele was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs for illegal liquor selling.

Conrad Sill, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of forty dollars and costs.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of Nicholas Pfranzinger and wife vs. David Hutchinson et ux., in equity, on motion of Joel L. Bigham, A. W. Foster, Esq., was appointed examiner.

Joseph and Anna Schmidt, minor children of Pius Schmidtt, and wards of Joseph Siebel, were produced in court, in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus, and without an order of the Court were handed over to the guardian, by the President of the German Catholic Orphan Asylum, on whom the writ was issued.

A preliminary order was made changing the name of the Pittsburgh Smelting and Refining Company to the Pittsburgh Lead Company.

The case of Pillow vs. the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company was submitted to the jury.

The report of viewers in the application of the Baldwin township School Directors vs. James H. Hays, was confirmed nisi. They awarded $800 for a certain piece of land appropriated for school purposes.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Home Missions of the United Presbyterian church of North America for a charter of incorporation, the Court issued a preliminary order.

The argument list will be taken up in this court to-day.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The case of Tiebelt vs. King was submitted to the jury.

Counsel for defendants moved for a new trial in the case of Gilmore vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

In the matter of Cornelius Tyson, the petition of assignee was filed and order made for the sale of uncollectable assets and debts due the estate af said bankrupt.

In the matter of William Shaw & Co., bankrupts, of this city, the petition of the Fust Yama Tea Co. was presented and an order made, directing the assignee to pay certain rent due.

In the matter of John S. Bayard, bankrupt, of Waynesburg, on motion of solicitor for petitioning creditors, an injunction was ordered to issue against E. M. Sayers et al.

In the matter of Wellington Yeng, bankrupt, on petition, motion and proof of notice of motion for an injunction was filed and an order made for hearing upon the same on the 27th inst., and in the meantime restraining Mayheny G. Hughes and his attorney from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

In the case of John Bigley vs. the steamboat J. S. McDonald, on motion of W. L. Chalfant, Esq., proctor, Robinson, Lea & Co. were allowed to intervene.

In the case of Adams Hare vs. the steamer Baltic, on motion of D. F. Patterson, Esq., commissioner, &c., notice of his appointment was ordered to be published.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, John H. Bailey, Esq., Receiver of the Nation Trust Company, presented the following petition to the Court:

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county. R. J. McGowan vs. Robert Dickson et al., doing business as the Nation Trust Company. In Equity.

The petition of John H. Bailey, Receiver, in said case, respectfully represents:

That on the 29th of November 1873, he was duly appointed by this Court, Receiver of the National Trust Company, also known as the Nation Trust Company; that the principal part of the assets of said Company consists of notes, bills and other accounts with individuals, corporations and firms; that in many cases moneys have been due the company, upon notes settled and otherwise for nearly six years, and that actions thereon should be instituted speedily; that in many cases, from the neglect and refusal of the debtor to pay the sums due by them, legal proceedings must be resorted to; that many accounts and other assets of the company are in dispute; that where negotiable paper and other securities have come into the possession of the petitioner as receiver, in some instances the debtors allege that they have paid the same, and in others they are claimed not to be the property of the Company, but to have been left for collection only, and, in cases where large balances appear by the books to be due by certain debtors, they claim the accounts have been paid in whole, or unpaid, and in some cases overpaid, and others that large credits are due the debtors for deposits made and notes and bills given to the Company for which allowance has not been properly made.

Your petitioner further represents that in some of the instances stated, he has reason to believe that the allegations of the parties are true, and that the credits are due the seeming debtors, that do not appear upon the books of the Company, but that owing to the imperfect manner in which, in some cases, the books and records of the Company have been kept, it is impossible for your petitioner to adjust and determine the controversies which have arisen, and may arise, without resort to legal proceedings; that in many cases in the judgment of your petitioner it would involve useless expense and unnecessary delay to send to the Courts many actions at law or suits in equity to adjust the questions, and that it would be greatly to the interest of all parties concerned that the controversies should be submitted to arbitration, by consent of the petitioner and the alleged debtors; and also that it is the desire of the parties to this cause, and of the creditors of the said company, that the settlement of the affairs of the company shall be made as speedily as possible, and that it is by the request of such parties interested that your petitioner has been induced to seek the powers herein prayed for. Your petitioner therefore prays your Honor to order, adjudge and decide that he, as Receiver of said company, shall institute such action or actions, suit or suits, as may seem to him necessary and proper to enforce collection of all claims and moneys appertaining to be due to said company, and in cases where the parties may assent thereto; and where the Receiver shall consider such course the best for the interests of all concerned, he may submit the matters in controversy to one or more arbitrators, with power to agree that such reference shall be without exception or appeal and that such actions, suits and arbitrations shall be instituted in the name of the Nation Trust Company for the use of said receiver.

JOHN H. BAILEY,
Receiver.

The court made an order granting the prayer of the petitioner.

THE PRAYER TEST.

At half past two o'clock this afternoon the women who propose inaugurating the prayer crusade against the saloon-keepers in this city, will hold a meeting at the Temperance Alliance rooms, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, for the purpose of perfecting their organization and preparing a plan of operations. Circulars was sent last week to several clergymen inviting the co-operation of all temperance advocates. These were expected to be read from the different pulpits yesterday, but so far as we could ascertain, it appears the majority of the pastors failed to read the circulars, if, indeed, they were read by any.

On the other hand the saloon keepers regard the whole matter as the best joke of the season, and many are preparing to give the praying bands of crusaders a cordial reception in the way of refreshments, seats and other accommodations. Some say they will shut up shop at the first appearance of the temperance people; others, that they intend to turn such visits to profit, and still more that they will enjoy the campaign hugely. Not one, so far as we have heard, intends offering violence or exhibiting rudeness. In fact the, general sentiment among liquor dealers is in favor of treating the zealsts courteously.

One tavern keeper announces that he will hold the husbands or fathers of the praying women responsible for any damage done his premises.

To-morrow we expect to be better prepared to unfold to our readers the plan of operations proposed by the crusaders.

IMPOSING FUNERAL.

Sunday afternoon the remains of the late Thos. E. Cluley were conveyed to St. Mary's Cemetery. The funeral cortege was one of the largest seen in this city for some time. In the solemn procession were the members of the Cathedral Band and the Young Men's Sodality, of both of which societies deceased had been a worthy member.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, raising of food, choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation alternating with diarrhœa; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only a few of above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery for Liver Complaint and its complications are loud in its praise.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.

RUSK, Texas, May 10th, 1873.

Dr. R. V. Pierce:

Dear Sir—My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with Chronic Liver Disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one bottle and commenced giving it. She then weighed 82 pounds; now she weighs 140 pounds, and is robust and hearty. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate of your medicine. WM. MEAZEL.
fe21:eod&W.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an application will be made to the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for a charter for the Central Bank, located in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., with capital of $100,000, with privilege of $200,000. J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.
ja31-4tW

SAMARITAN REMEDIES.

Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies.

ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices,

SAMARITAN GIFT, SAMARITAN GIFT,
Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift,
Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift,
Samaritan Gift. Samaritan Gift.

The most reliable Remedies in use.
The most reliable Remedies in use.
The most reliable remedies in use.

Agent for Pittsburgh, JOSEPH FLEMING.
Agent for Pittsburgh, JOSEPH FLEMING.
Agent for Pittsburgh, JOSEPH FLEMING.

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Wholesale and Retail.
Wholesale and Retail.
Wholesale and Retail.
REMEMBER THE PLACE:

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Gravel, Debility, and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OF—FICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.
Circulars free. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays excepted.

DR. A. SLEE SR., LATE PRINPAL Pittsburgh Medical Institute—longer known throughout the press of this country and having the largest special practice of any physician in the United States—cures Nervous Debility—permanently. No fee till cured. Medicine sent anywhere by express. Send two stamps for Circular. Consultation free at office, 20 Prospect street Cleveland Ohio.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Spermatorhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured, in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

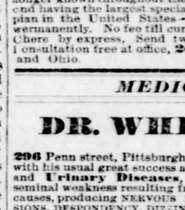
Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet of SEALED letters sent everywhere. Office hours—9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 12 to 1 p. m. ONLY

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"

260 pages, fine illustrations. A private instructor for the marriage or those about to marry, in all relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About procreation, reproduction, &c. Impediments to marriage—causes, consequence and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents, at the office or sent by mail securely sealed. Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Brochitis, Asthma and Consumption.



The few compositions which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words among not only one but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvelous cures, that have won for it a confidence in its virtues never equaled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, that can be made by medical skill. Indeed the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, that is well founded, if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering, and even lives saved by this timel protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords by its timely use in sudden attacks.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowll, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE

Happy relief of young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.
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ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID,
AT 145 WOOD STREET

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SPLENDID & UNPARALLELED TRIUMPHS OF THE

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.,
NEW YORK.

OVER EIGHTY-ONE COMPETITORS AT THE

World's Exposition, Vienna, 1873.

1. The Knight's Cross of the Imperial Order of "Francis Joseph," conferred by his Apostolic Majesty the Emperor of Austria, upon the Honorable Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, as the founder and builder of Sewing Machine industry.
2. The Grand Diploma of Honor, recommended by the International Jury for this Sewing Machine Company only, for their important contributions to the material and social welfare of mankind.
3. The Grand Medal for Progress, awarded for their new No. 6 Sewing Machine, being for progress made since the Paris Exposition of 1867, at which the only Gold Medal for Sewing Machines was awarded to this Company. Hence the Vienna award marks Progress not from a low level or inferior medal, but from a Gold Medal, the highest award made at Paris.
4. The Grand Medal for Merit, for the development of Needle Industry and excellence and superiority of manufactured samples exhibited.
5. A Grand Medal for Merit, for excellence and superiority of Cabinet work, the only award of the kind in this section.
6. Medals for several Co-operators, of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for superior ability.
7. The Official Report, published by the General Direction of the Vienna Exposition, signalizes the supremacy of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for quantity and quality of manufacture, and position in the Sewing Machine business, as follows:

OFFICIAL REPORT, VIENNA EXPOSITION, SEWING MACHINES, &c.
(GROUP 13, SEC. 2, B.)

"The greatest Sewing Machine Manufactory in the world is that of Wheeler & Wilson, New York, which alone has brought already over 900,000 of their Sewing Machines into practical use. The complete production of the parts by machinery is so regulated that each complete machine may be used as a sample for exhibition. This firm produces 600 well adjusted machines daily.

"The latest production of this firm, and which is the wonder of the Vienna Exposition, is their new No. 6 Sewing Machine. This universal machine sews the heaviest leather harness and the finest gauzes with a truly pearl stitch.

"Wheeler & Wilson have received the highest prizes at all World's Expositions, and at the Vienna Exposition were extraordinarily distinguished.

FURTHER DIST

CONGRESS.

SESSION.

, February 19, 1874.

ENATE.

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N'S VIEWS IN 1868

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, Cragin, Davis, Fenton,
), Frelinghuysen, Gilbert,
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Kelley, McCreery, Merri-
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N submitted a substitute in-
committee to report as soon as
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srs. Alcorn, Anthony, Bore-
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Ferry (Conn.), Frelinghuy-
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ve, Jones, Kelly, McCreery,
Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.),
t, Sherman, Schurz, Stewart,
umner, Wadleigh and Wright

OTHER SUBSTITUTE.

ER moved to insert the fol-
substitute for Mr. Merrimon's
: "That the Committee on Fi-
tructed to report a bill provid-
onvertibility of United States
otes into gold coin or five per
of the United States, and also
anking under the provisions of
l Bank act. Adopted without

stion then recurred on the mo-
kingham to recommit the bill
structions above provided by
nendment.

enators inquired if the substi-
Cooper had been adopted.

announced that it had, no one
the yeas and nays.

KTON demanded the yeas and

ir (Carpenter) decided it was
e vote having been announced.

RRIMON moved to reconsider.

NKLING said if the senators
illustration of the infirmity of
e proceeding he submitted they
ow. This whole thing had been
without an appropriate commit-
Senate having given to the Sen-
ing which might be termed a
scheme. The proposition of the
n from Tennessee, just adopted,
o ex-Secretary of the Treasury,
rt in finance to explain it
e most ignorant member
Senate. It meant both
n and contraction. The proposi-
ked upwards and looked down-
What had the Senate been doing
g spending time in making what
eard politicians call a record, and
h would not be useful hereafter.
Senate had been doing was dealing
ous generalities. He thought the
ht be allowed to go back to the
Committee without instructions,
hat Committee work out and re-
e plan which would command the
st of the majority of the Senate.
ealed to the Senators to put an end
discussion by recommitting the bill
instructions. He must say that
he would fall short of his duty if
ot add his voice against any new
irredeemable paper money. There
any things he did not know, but
ng he did know, and that was it
launch this nation on a sea without
without harbor, to declare in favor
crease of paper money; that propo-
nvolved a falsehood, a lie, and a
he end would

UPSET EVERYTHING

n apple cart to an empire. It was
at a stamp upon paper transferred
dollar. The coin dollar represents
st of production and paper money
erely symbolical of that dollar when
was no coin dollar behind it.
ling discussion the Senate adjourn-

THE HOUSE.

WHITE, from the judiciary com-
reported a bill to provide for the
on of the two representatives at large
labama, unless the legislature shall
wise provide by law before the time
for the election. He stated that the
sity for the bill arose from the fail-
f the legislature to redistrict the
one House being Democratic and
her Republican. Passed.

Mr. CESSNA, from the same committee, reported a bill requiring United States marshals and clerks of United States courts who have received fees and emoluments in excess of their legal compensation to deposit the same with the treasury of the United States and in case of refusal suits to be brought and future cases to be punished as a misdemeanor. Special agents are to be appointed to examine the accounts of these officials who are to be paid out of the fees and emoluments received, but their total compensation not to exceed $5,000 in any one year. Passed.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The House then took up the bill for the distribution of public documents printed by authority of Congress, seeds furnished by the Agricultural Department, for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers, and for the free transmission of weekly newspapers within the county where published.

Mr. KASSON gave notice that he would offer a substitute for the bill, providing that all extra numbers of documents printed by order of Congress shall be sold and disposed of as follows: Agricultural reports and the abridgement of the President's message and accompanying documents, at twenty-five cents per volume, and all other documents at the actual cost of the paper, stitching and binding, and that weekly newspapers shall go free in the mails within the county where published, but shall not be delivered by postoffice carriers until postage shall have been paid at the usual rates.

Mr. MONROE gave notice of an amendment to strike out of the bill all provisions looking to the continuance of the system of distributing public documents.

Mr. SCOFIELD stated he would vote against the whole bill except the third section which provides for the free transmission of weekly newspapers within the county where published, and of newspaper exchanges. This he would do in accordance with the pledge which the Republican party gave in the convention in Philadelphia in 1872 to abolish the franking privilege and keep it abolished, but, if the bill were to pass, he would propose an amendment to strike out the words "without charge" and insert "without prepayment of postage, but the amount thereof shall be stamped on the wrapper and paid by the person receiving the same."

Mr. KASSON proceeded to address the House in support of the substitute of which he had given notice. He had been told this morning by the head of the contract office in the postoffice department that over that vast district west of the Mississippi, and noth of Kentucky and Tennessee mail lettings were fifty per cent., certainly thirty per cent. less than the last lettings.

A CONUNDRUM.

Mr. BECK called upon Mr. Kasson to explain why the estimated deficiency for the Postoffice was larger this year than it was last year.

Mr. KASSON declined to enter into discussion of finances, but Mr. Crossland undertook to demonstrate that that deficiency did not appear in the Postmaster General's estimate, but in the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, who wanted a couple of millions to subsidize steamships. He continued to talk loudly and gesticulate violently, manifesting very angry feelings towards Mr. Beck. The Speaker, in the meantime,

USED HIS HAMMER VIGOROUSLY,

so that it was impossible for reporters to get any idea of what Mr. Crossland was talking about. At length order was restored, and Mr. Kasson proceeded. He would show the House what

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

to the Forty-second Congress was here. He had placed upon his desk four large waste baskets filled with memorials for the abolition of the franking privilege, while from all sides of the hall came interruptions and questions bearing upon the point that these petitions had been gotten up by the Postmaster General. In the midst of the noise and confusion, the Speaker's gavel indicated the close of Mr. Kasson's hour, and objections were made to an extension of his time.

Mr TYNER said that he should support so much of the bill as authorized the free transmission of weekly newspapers within the county of their publication, and of exchanges between newspaper offices, but he should oppose that portion of the bill which provided for what was equivalent to a free distribution of public documents. He called the attention of the House to the fact that the Postmaster General's estimates for the next fiscal year shows a probable deficit of $4,636,363, to which was to be added the amount to be paid for official stamps for the Executive Department, making the real deficiency $6,836,363, or over $1,500,000 more than the deficiency last year. He believed that the next official report of the Postmaster-General and all other official reports would show like deficiencies, and therefore it was his opinion that the abolition of the franking privilege would not diminish Postoffice expenses one dollar.

PENNY PAPERS.

Mr. TOWNSEND would extend the privilege proposed for weekly newspapers to those small daily cent newspapers that were springing up and that might be called the poor man's newspaper; to make such pay the same postage as the great dailies was an unjust and odious discrimination against the poor man and in favor of the rich. He thought that the last Congress had acted hastily and injudiciously in repealing the franking privilege in obedience to artificial public sentiment.

Mr. GARFIELD said the time had not yet come when Congress could say that it had fairly tried the effect of the repeal of the franking privilege, as it had only gone into effect on the 1st of July last. A greater abuse than the frank itself was that of the extraordinary amount of public printing. Aside from the Congressional Globe which had cost about $350,000 a year the cost of printing was $2,000,000 a year and he believed that that was an abuse which nothing but a repeal of the franking privilege would stop. If this bill passed, all that abuse would be restored. He would vote however for that part of the bill allowing free transmission to weekly newspapers in the counties of their publication.

The House without taking any action on the subject took a recess until evening, the session to be devoted to the bill revising statutes.

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania against any restorations of the duty on tea and coffee, or any additional internal taxation. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN said he desired to call the attention of the Senate to an error in Tariff bill in regard to fruits being admitted free, which led to a loss of half a million dollars revenue and which might lead to the loss of a larger amount. He was glad to be able to say that the error did not occur in the Senate, but was caused by somebody adding "S" to the word fruit and then a comma. He did not know who did it, but the subject ought to be inquired into.

After considerable time spent in explanations, the subject was dropped.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Enrolled Bills to inquire into the expediency of superseding the present system of parchment in the last stage of a bill, and to provide that, when it be presented to the President for approval, it shall be printed and so preserved in the Department of State.

Mr. SARGENT said he did not oppose the resolution, but thought it should also provide that there should be no legislation during the last two or three days of the session. It would be impracticable to print bills in the haste which generally characterizes the last days of the session, unless something be done to prevent legislation on the last two or three days.

Mr. SUMNER said there might be a small printing establishment in the Capitol for the last days of the session to facilitate legislation. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. FLANAGAN submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate the number of illicit distilleries suppressed by officers of the government in the last six months, and the producing capacity thereof. Agreed to.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the Financial bill, the pending motion being to reconsider the vote of yesterday, by which the substitute of Mr. Cooper was adopted.

Mr. FERRY (Conn.) moved to lay the bill and all amendments on the table. Lost.—Yeas, 17; nays, 36.

Mr. BOREMAN moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. SHERMAN called for the yeas and nays, and gave notice that he would call for the yeas and nays on every proposition.

Mr. BOREMAN withdrew his motion.

The question then recurred on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the substitute of Mr. Cooper was adopted yesterday, and it was reconsidered, yeas 30, nays 23, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Boutwell, Cameron, Clayton, Conover, Ferry of Michigan, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Johnston, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, Sprague, Tipton and West—30.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Ferry, (Conn.), Gilbert, Hamlin, Jones, Kelly, Morrill, (Me.), Sargent, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner and Wadleigh 23.

Mr. Cooper's amendment was then rejected and the question recurring on Merrimon's amendment it was adopted by yeas, 27 to nays 25 as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Cameron, Clayton, Conover, Ferry of Michigan, Goldthwaite, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Johnston, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, Sprague, Tipton and West—27.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Boutwell, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Gilbert, Hager, Hamlin, Jones, Kelly, Morrill of Maine, Sargent, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner and Wadleigh—25.

Messrs. Carpenter, Gordon, Wright and Ranson, who would have voted for the amendment, were paired with Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Bayard, Morrill of Vermont, and Saulsbury, who would have voted against it.

TEXT OF THE AMENDMENT.

Mr. MERRIMON'S amendment as adopted instructs the Committee to report as soon as practicable a bill providing for the increase of national bank circulation so that the whole volume thereof shall not exceed four hundred millions of dollars.

Mr. DAVIS moved an amendment instructing the Committee to report so as to provide for free banking under the present national bank laws. Rejected without discussion.

The question then recurred on Buckingham's motion to recommit.

Mr. CAMERON moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to adjourn. Lost—Yeas, 16; nays, 30.

Mr. SCHURZ said he desired to speak at length on the financial question.

The question then recurred on Cameron's motion for executive session. Agreed to.

The Senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned till Monday.

THE HOUSE.

After some time being spent in Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, the House took a recess to give an opportunity for the introduction of the Chief Justice to members of the House individually. The ceremony was performed by the Speaker.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of business connected with the District of Columbia.

A bill authorizing the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company to extend its line through the City of Washington produced a good deal of agitation and excitement, it being opposed generally by members of Pennsylvania, which opposition Mr. Hale (N. Y.) attributed to the influence of Tom Scott and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; while it was developed on the other hand that Chipman, a delegate from the District of Columbia, was Vice President of the Company. The discussion was carried amid great noise and confusion.

Mr. NEGLEY moved to lay the bill on the table. Pending a vote on that motion the House adjourned.

TEMPERANCE.

Notes from Various Quarters.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—The Gazette's Hillsboro' special says Judge Steele to-day dissolved the injunction of the women from praying in front of Dunn's drug store, on the ground that Johnston, the owner of the premises, was improperly joined with Dunn, the occupant, as plaintiffs in the case.

The Enquirer special says the plaintiffs appealed to a higher court, and restored the restraining order.

Xenia reports five saloons closed up to this evening. One saloon keeper came out of his cellar to-day, bearing a white flag in token of surrender. Each surrender made occasions a jubilee.

Oxford has nearly all her places of business closed.

In Dayton, the women organized for work to-day. Reports from there conflict as to the success of the plan.

TERRE HAUTE, February 20.—A very large, harmonious and enthusiastic temperance mass meeting, held here to-night, was addressed by ex-Lieutenant Governor Cumback and B. C. Hobbs.

COLUMBUS, February 20.—A ladies' prayer meeting is now being held daily, preparatory to a more active movement on the liquor dealers, and much interest is manifested. No plan of the campaign is yet decided on, although it is asserted that a plan similar to that adopted at Hillsboro' is being much discussed. The general meeting of next Tuesday will decide the plan to be observed.

NEW YORK, February 20.—It is said that three thousand women of this city have offered their services since Sunday to engage in the temperance movement.

The Brooklyn Women's Temperance Society to-day resolved to call a public meeting to devise means to prevent liquor selling on Sunday. A large number are in favor of adopting the plan resorted to in the West.

CINCINNATI.

Bids Opened.

CINCINNATI, February 22.—The Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad last night opened bids for the great railroad bridge over the Kentucky river, two hundred and seventy-five feet above low water, the highest on the American continent. John A. Roebling & Sons bid for the suspension bridge, and eight others bid for the iron truss bridges. The award has not yet been made.

TEMPERANCE MASS MEETING.

A big temperance mass meeting of children was held at Springfield this afternoon. All the saloons closed their doors to-day, which is unusual.

South Charleston, Clark county, reports the surrender of three liquor sellers, and a promise of the surrender of two others.

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, February 19, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Petitions for the repeal of the local option law were presented by Messrs. Waream, Humphreys and Cooper.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

The discussion on the judicial apportionment bill was resumed.

Mr. RUTAN offered several amendments which were discussed and postponed.

REPORTED ATTEMPT TO BLACKMAIL MEMBERS.

Mr. WHITE called attention to the fact that an attempt to blackmail members of the Senate by bankers was made similar to that made on members of the House.

The act permitting defendants to testify was read a second time.

Messrs. McKinley and Wallace opposed the act and Messrs. Cutler, White and Fitch favored. The bill was postponed for the present.

HARRISBURG, February 19, 1874.

THE HOUSE.

In the House, this afternoon, the assertion was made that a large amount of money was being raised by assessment in the various banks to pass the usury bill. Circulars had been sent by Messrs. Sanders and Gibbons to various banks. The names of bankers here were attached, which they pronounce as unauthorized and forgeries, and denounce the attempt.

The circular of the bank blacknailers was read.

A Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Young, Orvis and McCreery were appointed to investigate the matter.

The act regulating the tax on corporations was called up. Speaker McCormick made an effort to have building associations exempt from taxation under the bill.

The House then adjourned.

Messrs. Newmyer and Hays were delayed on the Cincinnati express until after the session adjourned, and were not pleased that the matter had not been postponed until their arrival, as they would have both denounced the attempt to raise money as a flagrant outrage upon a worthy measure in which they had both honestly given as earnest and incessant an effort as ever they applied to any purpose, and if any member of the House was implicated they would promptly move his expulsion.

THE CASSVILLE INVESTIGATION.

The Joint Committee of the Senate and House to investigate the charges as to mismanagement of the Cassville Soldiers' Orphans' School, and particularly the alleged criminal acts of A. L. Guss, late Superintendent, met here last evening.

A. H. Weidman, former teacher in the school, was examined and related the circumstances, making stronger the case against Guss.

Alfred Hancuff, a brother of Kate Hancuff, examined at Huntingdon, testified to a nameless and horrible crime committed by Guss.

State Superintendent Wickersham voluntarally read a statement vindicating Guss and himself. This only confirmed those present in the belief that Wickersham had neglected his duty.

Mrs. Hunter, female State Inspector, testified the main point of her statement being that she had recommended, on account of the stories about the school, that the pupils at Cassville be taken away.

The Committee will meet at Cassville next Tuesday.

HARRISBURG, February 20, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock this morning.

Mr. COLLINS presented a petition signed by seven thousand citizens of Luzerne county, for the repeal of the local option law.

Mr. COOPER, a remonstrance from the New Garden monthly meeting of Friends, of Chester county, against the repeal of the local option law.

ACT REGULATING BOROUGHS.

Mr. ERMENTROUT offered a petition from the citizens of Kutztown, Berks county, praying for the repeal of the act entitled a supplement to the act regulating boroughs, approved April 2d, 1851.

Mr. ERMENTROUT offered the following:

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

Mr. LAMON (Phila.) moved to amend by inserting Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock. Lost by a vote of 11 to 13.

Mr. FITCH moved to amend by inserting to-morrow morning, at eleven o'clock, but subsequently withdrew the amendment.

The question being on the original resolution, it was agreed to by a vote of 13 yeas to 12 nays.

MUNICIPAL DEBTS.

Mr. WALLACE, from the Committee on Constitutional Reform presented an act entitled an act to regulate the mode of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities, to provide for the redemption of the same and to impose penalties for the illegal increase thereof.

THE JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Bills on second reading being next in order, Mr. Rutan moved to proceed to the consideration of the judicial bill and withdrew that part of his amendment detaching the county of Wyoming from the twenty-third district composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan, Wyoming and Montour and adding to it Susquehanna.

Amendments as follows were agreed to: that Warren be detached from Erie county and that Erie constitute the twenty-fourth district; that Forest be detached from Venango, and that Venango constitute the thirty-first district; that Elk be detached from Jefferson and Clarion and that Jefferson and Clarion constitute the thirty-second district; that Greene and Fayette constitute the fourteenth district; that Warren, Elk and Forest constitute the thirty-seventh district.

Mr. McSHERRY moved to amend by detaching the county of Adams from the fifth district, composed of York and Adams and creating another district to be known as the forty-second district composed of the county of Adams. Not agreed to. The first section as amended was then agreed to.

The second section which provides for additional law judges in the 11th, 2nd, 12th, 5th, 34th, 26th, and 23rd districts was read, when Mr. White moved to strike out the 23d district composed of Columbia, Montour, Wyoming and Sullivan.

After considerable discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. White, Strang, Rutan, Wallace and Chalfant on the call of the yeas and nays, the amendment was defeated by a vote of 22 nays to 1 yea. On motion the section was agreed to—Yeas, 22; nays, 1.

The remaining sections were agreed to on first reading.

The Senate bill No. 42, entitled an act to provide for the organization and regulation of Insurance Companies passed on its first reading.

The Senate adjourned until Monday evening at half-past seven o'clock.

THE HOUSE.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. Newmyer said on his arrival in Harrisburg last night, he learned for the first time and with great surprise that an attempt had been made by some unknown parties to levy blackmail on the banks and bankers of this Commonwealth, by means of a fraudulent statement in a circular. He denounced this disgraceful attempt and urged the fullest and freest investigation of the charges, and suggested that additional powers be given to the Committee. Agreed to.

THE USURY BILL

then came up for consideration, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Mitchell to allow contracts to be made at eight per cent. The original bill allows contracts to be made at ten, six per cent. remaining the legal rate in the absence of a written agreement.

After several dilatory motions, Mr. Mitchell got the floor and made the best speech of the session in favor of repealing all rates.

Mr. ORVIS followed.

Mr. WOLFE called the previous question. Not agreed to.

The morning hour having expired the bill went over.

THE PROPOSED NEW INSURANCE BILL.

R. H. King, President of the Cash Insurance Company, Wm. H. Forsythe, of the Boatman's, and S. S. D. Thompson, of the Armenia, had a conference with Insurance Commissioner Montgomery Foster this morning on the new bill. Several changes were agreed upon. The first change enlarges the limit of companies which are allowed to invest in first mortgages, leaving it optional with the Board. The second allows the time for the payment of stock note subscriptions to the capital to be extended two years from the present time, and no cash dividends are to be declared until these notes are paid up in full. The bill will then, it is thought, be acceptable to all concerned.

THE RECENT ATTEMPT TO BLACKMAIL BANKERS.

The two lads who were putting it upon the various banks on behalf of the usury bill, had their headquarters at the Bolton House, where the letters were being received. Quite a number of banks have mailed letters to them, and stopped them since the fraud was discovered. It is said they are both members of the House.

THE CIRCULAR.

The following is a copy of the circular sent to the various banks of the State:

HARRISBURG, February —, 1874.

DEAR SIR—Enclosed please find copy of bill now before the Legislature to fix the rate of interest. The petitions which have been sent to us indicate a decided sentiment among business circles in its favor, and have had weight with members of the Legislature.

On the other hand, considerable opposition has been developed. Unless this is promptly checked there is reason to apprehend that it will gain such strength in the Legislature as to endanger and perhaps defeat the bill.

Besides the general considerations in favor of this measure, there is a special reason why it should be pushed through at the present time by the employment of every means in our power. In future, the Legislature will consist of two hundred and fifty members; and the provisions of the new Constitution respecting legislation will greatly increase the difficulty of passing the bill now in hand, if they do not make it wholly impossible. A single statement will sufficiently illustrate this. At present, fifty-one members of the House and seventeen of the Senate form a majority. The new Constitution will require the concurrence of a majority of all the members, or one hundred and one in the House and twenty-six in the Senate. There are also other checks and hindrances to legislation in the new Constitution, which will add still more to the difficulty of passing a bill in the face of any decided opposition.

The importance, therefore, of passing our bill at the present session is evident. While success is assured if suitable measures are employed, it certainly is not safe to put the bill on its passage without first doing everything in our power to silence opposition. To secure a favorable report from the committee, its friends will be required to demonstrate its advantages as clearly as possible. This will necessitate the marshalling of all the evidence attainable in its favor, and also the employment of experienced counsel, to prepare the necessary evidence, to argue the case before the committee, and to dispose effectually of every objection.

To obtain an adequate fund to be used in obtaining evidence and employing counsel, it is proposed that each bank and banking house in the State contribute in proportion to its interest in the matter, to be estimated on the basis of its capital stock. A pro rata return to contributors will be made of the funds if all is not required to accomplish the purpose. It is particularly requested by the committee having the matter in charge, that the contributions be made without delay.

Please send check to the undersigned for the amount, payable to the order of E. L. Saunders, treasurer. Very respectfully yours. R. H. GIBBONS,

Secretary.

Who "R. H. Gibbons, Secretary" or "E. L. Saunders, Treasurer," are, no one appears to know.

ANOTHER CIRCULAR.

Accompanying the circular above given was another one which read as follows:

HARRISBURG, February 12, 1874.

Dear Sir:—The bill to fix the rate of interest, now before the Legislature, is presented under the most favorable circumstances. If properly laid before the Legislature, as the gentlemen having it in charge design, and the friends of the measure give them *prompt support* and encouragement, it cannot fail of success. Action at this session is of the utmost importance, as the measure, if defeated now, will probably be defeated for all time.

Very respectfully,

WM. COLDER, President First National Bank.
J. W. WEIR, Cashier Harrisburg National Bank.
JAMES MCCORMICK, JR., Cashier Dauphin Dep. Bank.
JOHN A. BIGLER, Vice President City Bank of Harrisburg.
DOUGHERTY, BROTHERS & CO., Bankers.
DAVID MUMMA, President Real Estate Savings Bank.
J. C. BOMBERGER, Cashier Mechanics Bank, Harrisburg.

Many who received these circulars, not knowing the signers of the first one, consigned them to the waste basket, and also for the reason that if they were genuine they would not contribute any money for that purpose. As the second circular was signed by highly respectable bankers, it was believed to be a forgery, and consequently letters were forwarded to Herrisburg, when it was proved that their suspicions were well grounded, as none of them had sent the circulars. Who "E. L. Saunders" and "R. H. Gibbons" are, is still a mystery but efforts are making to have a thorough investigation of the fraud.

HARRISBURG, February 21, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned yesterday until Monday evening. It is ahead of the House in its business.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. BROCKWAY submitted the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the special committee appointed on Thursday last to investigate the alleged attempt to swindle the banks of this State be instructed to inquire, so far as practicable, the names and locations of the banks which contributed to the fund asked for in a circular signed by Gibbons and Saunders, and the amounts contributed and to report the same to this House.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. WEBB offered the following:

Resolved, That, until otherwise ordered, this House will hold sessions Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Fridays of each week to commence at 3 o'clock p. m., and adjourn at 6 p. m.

Mr. NEWMYER moved to amend by striking out 6 o'clock p. m., and Friday. Agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. JONES (Philadelphia) offered the following, which was not agreed to:

Resolved, that 2,000 additional copies of the adjutant general's report be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. WORRALL submitted the following, which was not agreed to:

Resolved, That when this House adjourns to-day it will meet again on Monday evening, the 23rd inst., at seven o'clock p. m.

Mr. DEWITT submitted the following, which was not agreed to:

Resolved, That when the House adjourns to-day it will meet again on Tuesday next at 3 o'clock p. m.

LEGISLATIVE REUNION.

Mr. LITTELL submitted the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the hall of the House of Representatives be tendered on Tuesday next from 3 to 7 o'clock p. m. for the legislative reunion.

Mr. OLIVER offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the sub-committee on education have leave of absence on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. VOGDES (Appropriations) as committed, an act making an appropriation for the support of the Western State penitentiary.

Mr. GERWIG (same) as committed, one making an appropriation to the House of Reform of Philadelphia.

Mr. MITCHELL (same) as committed, one making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania reform school.

Mr. WAINRIGHT (same) as committed one making an appropriation for the support of the Eastern State penitentiary.

Mr. BATES (same) as committed, one making an appropriation to the Society for the alleviation of the miseries of public prisons.

Mr. EGAN (same) as committed, one making an appropriation for the State Board of Public Charities.

Mr. MYLIN (same) as committed, one making an appropriation to the Orthopedic Hospital of Philadelphia.

Mr. OLIVER (Education) as committed, an act to provide for the due training of teachers in the common schools of the Commonwealth.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. REYNOLDS, one to define the liability of sureties upon written instruments for the payment of money.

Mr. NEWMEYER, one for the better protection of persons and property from the damages of petroleum, and for the appointment of inspectors.

Mr. ALLEN (Dauphin) one to provide for the publication of the ninth volume of the transactions of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

Mr. ALLISON, one to regulate the sale of goods, wares and merchandise in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

Mr. BATES, a supplement to the military act of April, 1864.

BILL MAKING MAYORS A SALARIED OFFICER.

Mr. GERWIG, one making the office of mayor a salaried office.

Mr. CAREY, one to make valid the title to real estate when the deeds have not been properly acknowledged.

Also, one to make valid the title to real estate in cases where executors, administrators or others acting in a fiduciary capacity have conveyed the same.

Mr. BROCKWAY, one for the better regulation of appeals from assessment of damages by viewers of property taken for public use.

Mr. JONES (Philadelphia,) one requiring a census of the population and industries of the State, to be taken on the 1st of June, 1875.

Also, one to repeal an act to allow the voters of the Twenty-second ward, Philadelphia, to vote on the question of granting license to sell intoxicating liquors.

Mr. TALLEY, one to provide for an equitable mode of assessing and taxing machinery in use by manufacturers.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Mr. CROSS one for an appropriation to the State normal school.

Also, one to provide for the expenses required by an act entitled "An act to provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of deceased soldires and sailors, etc.

Mr. BAIRD, one to prevent the destruction of forests, farm fences and buildings by locomotives on railroads.

Also, one to relieve the sureties of A. B. Kelly, late prothonotary of Cambria county.

Mr. ALLEN, (Warren,) one relative to burial grounds in incorporated boroughs

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

Mr. CRESSLER, one to provide for the decrease of the social evil, and to provide for the better government of houses of ill-fame.

Mr. M'CULLOUGH, one for the better security of the weekly payment of the wages of laborers, employees and others.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

House bill No. 19, entitled an act to provide for better security in cases when bail is entered for stay of execution was considered and negatived in committee, when the House adjourned until Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT BILL.

As this bill passed the second reading in the Senate, it divides the State into the following judicial districts:

First district—City of Philadelphia. 2d, Lancaster county. 3d, Delaware. 4th, Chester. 5th, York and Adams. 6th, Cumberland and Perry. 7th, Franklin and Fulton. 8th, Bedford and Somerset. 9th, Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria. 10th, Indiana. 11th, Luzerne. 12th, Dauphin and Lebanon. 13th, Berks. 14th, Fayette and Greene. 15th, Schuylkill. 16th, Bucks. 17th, Montgomery. 18th, Lehigh. 19th, Northampton. 20th, Susquehanna. 21st, Wayne, Monroe, Pike and Carbon. 22d, Bradford. 23d, Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming. 24th, Northumberland and Juniata. 25th, Union, Snyder, Mifflin and Montour. 26th, Clearfield, Clinton and Center. 27th, Lycoming. 28th, Tioga, Potter, McKean and Cameron. 29th, Erie. 30th, Crawford. 31st, Venango. 32d, Jefferson and Clarion. 33d, Armstrong. 34th, Butler and Lawrence. 35th, Mercer. 36th, Beaver. 37th, Warren, Elk and Forest. 38th, Washington. 39th, Allegheny. 40th, Westmoreland.

THE BANK SWINDLE.

Warrants were issued this morning by United Statas Commissioner M'Carrell for the arrest of J. M. Kreiter, of this city, ex-cashier of the Dauphin County Saving Bank, and Wm. H. Dimmick, a member of the Legislature from Wayne county, charging them with violating the following section of the United States postal laws, viz:

SECTION 301. That if any person having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or be effected by either opening or intending to open correspondence or communication with any other person (whether resident within or outside of the United States), by means of the postoffice establishment of the United States, or by inciting such orther person to open communication with the person so devising or intending, shall, in and for executing such scheme or artifice (or attempting so to do), place any letter or packet in any postoffice of the United States, or take or receive any therefrom, such person, so misusing the postoffice establishment, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished with a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, with or without such imprisonment, as the court shall direct, not exceeding eighteen calendar months.

The warrants were issued upon the information of United States officers in the employ of the postoffice department, and were handed to Deputy United States Marshal Hoopes for execution.

The Legislature, through its committee, has elicited enough evidence to fasten the guilt upon at least two persons who sent out the circular and received the letters addressed to Gibbons and Saunders, and the Postoffice Department has also taken proper means to punish those who were guilty of forging the names of our prominent bankers, and extorting money for illegal purposes.

ARREST OF THE SWINDLERS.

Between two and three o'clock this afternoon Chief of Police Hoopes, acting as United States Deputy Marshal, arrested J. Monroe Kreiter, of this city, on Market street near Third, and Wm. H. Dimmick, member of the House of Representatives, representing the counties of Pike and Wayne, at the Bolton House. They were taken before S. J. M. M'Carroll, U. S. Commissioner, and required to enter bail in the sum of $2,500 each to await a hearing. Bail was furnished by Mr. B. F. Myers.

ACT RELATIVE TO MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Following is the text of the act offered in the House by Mr. Christy, to carry out the provisions of the new Constitution relative to municipal indebtedness.

An act to provide for the lawful increase of the indebtedness of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., that whenever the proper legal authorities of any county, city or borough, township, school district or other municipality or incorporated district, deem it necessary for the public good to increase the indebtedness of such county, city, borough, township, school district or other municipality or incorporated district above two per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, it shall be the duty of such authorities proposing to increase the indebtedness as aforesaid, to give notice by public proclamation of the supposed necessity for such increase of indebtedness the proposed amount and the purpose for which increase of indebtedness is to be created, and therein direct the qualified electors of the same to meet in their usual place or places of holding annual municipal elections and vote for or against such increase of indebtedness at a specified time set forth in said proclamation, which shall be in pursuance of a resolution of the proper legal authorities to be entered upon the records or minutes thereof together with all other proceedings in pursuance of this act. Provided, that such indebtedness shall, in the aggregate, at no time exceed the amount limited in section eight of article nine of the Constitution of this Commonwealth. Provided, further, that any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, may increase the same three per centum by complying with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. The electors provided for in this act shall be held by the election officers elected at the preceding annual municipal elections, and said elections shall be conducted as other county or municipal elections, and the expense of the same shall be paid by the county or municipality ordering the same. The authorities ordering such election shall provide the necessary tickets for the same, which tickets shall be labeled on the outside, "increase of indebtedness," and on the inside, for increase of indebtedness or against increase of indebtedness, as the case may be.

SEC. 3. The returns of said election shall be made within three days after the time of holding the same to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county and filed in his office and within three days after filing of such returns, the same shall be opened and counted by a board to consist of the prothonotary, recorder of deeds and sheriff of such county or a majority of them, and a certified return of the result of such election shall be made and signed by said board or a majority thereof and filed in the office of the recorder of deeds of such county and if it shall appear from said returns that a majority of the votes cast at such election are for increase of indebtedness said authorities shall by precept, ordinance or resolution as the case may be, declare the amount of indebtedness and the purpose for which it is increased and shall have authority to borrow money and issue bonds therefor, bearing interest not exceeding eight per centum, and to levy a tax sufficient to pay said interest and to redeem said bonds within thirty years which bonds so issued shall be free from all tax except for State purposes; Provided, however, If it should appear from the returns of any such election that a majority of the votes cast th

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THAT LIBEL SUIT.

Yesterday afternoon, THE POST proprietors, through their counsel, John H. Hampton, Esq., appeared before Alderman Hager and in the case of W. D. Moore, who brings suit for alleged libel, waived a hearing and the case goes to court—bail in the sum of five hundred dollars each (one half the amount previously claimed,) being furnished by Jno. D. Scully, Esq., on account of the absence of Jas. H. Hopkins, Esq., at Wheeling. Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq., represented the plaintiff.

CARELESS SHOOTING.

An individual, whose name is not given, undertook to clean a loaded revolver about ten o'clock last night, in 61 Fifth avenue, with the usual result. One of the chambers exploded, sending a bullet whizzing through the window, and within an ace of a pedestrian's cranium. Comment is unnecessary.

WAGON MANUFACTORY.

Messrs. C. Coleman & Son, wagon manufacturers on Marion avenue, Allegheny, continue to take the lead in their line. Notwithstanding the dull times, orders flow in rapidly, showing that their work is appreciated. Their makes are excellent, and all who visit their establishment and examine the stock on hand make liberal purchases. Farmers are specially pleased with the wagon manufactured for their use. W.

IN FEBRUARY last a son of mine, aged seventeen years, was attacked with pleurisy. His breathing was laborious, a racking, painful cough developed itself, and he complained of severe pain extending from the arm-pit to the waist on the right side. As the readiest remedy within reach, I immediately administered nearly three tablespoonsful of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and applied Jayne's Liniment over all the parts affected, covering him up warmly in bed. In fifteen minutes he vomited, and was afterwards easy for two hours. The pain in the side returning, I gave him a smaller dose of the Expectorant, and again used the Liniment, which afforded him instant relief. On the morning of the 14th he was decidedly better, raising considerable phlegm with blood. Continuing with the Expectorant the disease was entirely broken up in a day or two, and he was able to go about as usual. Knowing how prevalent and how often fatal these attacks of pleurisy, and similar lung complaints are during the winter in this section of the country, I express my entire confidence in the virtue of the remedies mentioned.—E. C. G. Nickens, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Ellin, Pulaski county, Illinois. WSM&W

CHARLES BEYNON, the man reported as having died from injuries received at the Water Works, in Allegheny, on last Thursday, is still alive, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	112¼
U. S. 6-20s, 1867	110
U. S. 6-20s, 1868	110¼
Five-twenties, 1862	110¼
Five-twenties, 1864	110¼
Five-twenties, 1865	110¼
Five-twenties, 1865, (new)	110¼
Five-twenties, 1865, (new) registered	110¼
Five-twenties, 1865, (new) coupon	110¼
Five-twenties, 1867	110¼
Five-twenties, 1868	110¼
Five-twenties, 1868, registered	110¼
Five-twenties, 1868, coupon	110¼
Ten-forties	107¼
Ten-forties, registered	107¼
Ten-forties, coupon	107¼
Currency 6s	114¼

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	104½
Pennsylvania	95
Tennessee, old	70
Tennessee, new	69
Virginia, old	69
Virginia, new	69
North Carolina, old	30
North Carolina, new	30

STOCKS.

Canton	74
Western Union Telegraph	75½
Quick Silver	30
Quick Silver preferred	64
Pacific	64½
American Express	64½
United States Express	64½
Pacific Mail	107½
New York Central	95½
Erie	68
Erie preferred	86
Hudson River	104½
Hudson River preferred	114
Michigan Central	97½
Michigan Southern and Chicago	87½
Michigan Southern guaranteed	87½
Northwestern preferred	74½
Rock Island	104½
Fort Wayne	107½
Illinois Central	104½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	97½
Chicago and Rock Island	104½
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	107½
Chicago and Northwestern	74½
Chicago and Northwestern preferred	86
Milwaukee and St. Paul	73
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	86½
Toledo and Wabash	46½
Fort Wayne	107½
Terre Haute	46
Terre Haute preferred	70
B. B. and R. R.	107
Chicago and Alton	107½
Chicago and Alton preferred	107½
Ohio and Mississippi	34½
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	110
Burlington and Quincy	110
Lake Shore	81¾
Illinois Central	104½
Union Pacific	34½
Central Pacific	95½
Panama	135
Hartford and Erie	17½
Delaware & Lackawana	119

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

U. S. Coupons, 1881	120½
U. S. Coupons, 1867	112½
Five-twenties, 1862	111½
Five-twenties, 1864	111½
Five-twenties, 1865	111½
Five-twenties, 1865, (new)	111½
Five-twenties, 1867	111½
Five-twenties, 1868	111½
New Fives	106½
Ten-forties	107½
Currency 6s	114¾

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	104½
Pennsylvania	95
Tennessee, old	70
Tennessee, new	69
Virginia, old	69
Virginia, new	69
North Carolina, old	30
North Carolina, new	30

STOCKS.

Canton	74
Western Union Telegraph	75½
Quick Silver	30
Quick Silver preferred	64
Pacific	64½
American Express	64½
United States Express	64½
Pacific Mail	107½
New York Central	95½
Erie	68
Erie preferred	86
Hudson River	104½
Hudson River preferred	114
Michigan Central	97½
Michigan Southern and Chicago	87½
Michigan Southern guaranteed	87½
Northwestern preferred	74½
Rock Island	104½
Fort Wayne	107½
Illinois Central	104½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	97½
Chicago and Rock Island	104½
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	107½
Chicago and Northwestern	74½
Chicago and Northwestern preferred	86
Milwaukee and St. Paul	73
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	86½
Toledo and Wabash	46½
Fort Wayne	107½
Terre Haute	46
Terre Haute preferred	70
B. B. and R. R.	107
Chicago and Alton	107½
Chicago and Alton preferred	107½
Ohio and Mississippi	34½
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	110
Burlington and Quincy	110
Lake Shore	81¾
Illinois Central	104½
Union Pacific	34½
Central Pacific	95½
Panama	135
Hartford and Erie	17½
Delaware & Lackawana	119

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, February 26, 1874.

REMARKS—As before remarked, we have nothing new or important to communicate to our readers in regard to trade; an improvement was perceptible in most departments; this, however, is no more than is to be expected when the season is taken into consideration, as a large spring trade is among the events looked for. Our rivers are again on a "high" from their headwaters to the mouth. The coal fleet, a small one, will depart as soon as the water begins to fall; a large number of the boats that left on the late rise are now on their way up. Flour—We have to report a quiet market with sales confined principally to the wants of the home trade; buyers evidently have but slight faith in the present prices being maintained. Beans—The market was firm with a good demand at a slight advance in prices. Cheese—Is firm and scarce with light stocks to operate on. Butter—The firmness noted for some time has been maintained, and in some instances sales were made at an advance for choice lots; common grades are dull and have no fixed value. Bacon—The market was steady but not very active; prices have undergone no quotable change.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,606	Apples, bbls	103
Corn, sks	1,360	Wheat, sks	1,040
Barley, sks	362	Butter, pkgs	26
Potatoes, bush	230	Oats sks	2,132
Bacon, tcs	225	Cheese, bxs	16

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLE BUTTER—The market continues firm, with a good trade demand, and will, no doubt, continue so as long as butter maintains its present prices; sales range from 65@75c per gallon, as per quality.

APPLES—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change; dealers are confining their purchases to lots merely sufficient to meet their present wants; fair to medium $2 50@3 50; choice $4 per bbl; fancy $4 50.

ALES—Firmness was the ruling feature of the market; the tendency is upward; we quote India ale $11; porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—The market for some time past has been very quiet, the sales made being on a small scale, merely to supply immediate wants; as prices are unchanged, we omit figures.

BAGGING—The supply was up with the demand; the rates of Penn mill are: two bushel 35c; two and a half do 42c; three do 50c each.

BEANS—The market was very firm with a good demand; prices have an upward tendency; we note sales at $2 25@2 37½ per bushel, as per quality.

BEESWAX—The receipts have fallen off; hence the market was firmer, with sales at 28@30c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The demand is improving; sales were reported in a small way at 4@4¼c per lb.

BROOM CORN—Dealers report a good demand, with regular sales of red at 5½@6½c; green 7@8c; Hurl 8@10c per lb.

BUTTER—The receipts have been liberal for some days past. There are however purchasers for all good lots that are offered at full prices; sales of fair to medium at 25, 28 and 30c; prime to choice 35@38c; fancy 40@42c.

CRACKERS—The market is well supplied. The card rates are: water 7c, oyster 6½c@7c, soda 7c, extra 9½c, butter 7c, Boston 9½c. Scotch biscuit 11½c, ginger snaps 11c, Hard Times 10c, Graham 7c per pound.

CRANBERRIES—We note sales in a regular way at $10@12 per bbl; $3 50@4 00 per box.

COUNTRY LARD—Is selling at 8@9c per lb.

CHEESE—Holders report a firm market and a good demand. The present rates are: Ohio Factory, in a jobbing way, 17@17½c; first hands 1c less.

COKE—The demand is slightly improving; we quote Connellsville $3 25 per ton delivered.

CANNED GOODS—The demand is improving; holders are firmer in their views; prices are unchanged.

EGGS—In good demand; fresh 21@22c per dozen.

FLOUR—Dealers report a fair trade demand without any change in prices; spring wheat $7@7 50; red winter wheat $8@8 50; white $9@10. Rye flour $5 50@5 75.

GRAIN—The demand was only moderate. Wheat, red winter, $1 55@1 60 per bushel; white $1 68@1 70. The mills have a fair stock on hand. Oats are quiet; the rates are mixed 53c; white 55c as per quality. Corn, ear, in good supply, with sales at 68@70c; shelled 70@72c as per quality. Rye is firm but unchanged, with sales at $1@1 06. Barley, in the absence of sales we omit figures.

GROCERIES—The leading dealers report trade steadily improving, with an increased demand for most of the principal articles; prices, however, have undergone no quotable change. Coffee is dull but no lower; the tendency is downward. Mackerel is reported firm and tending upward. Sugars and molasses held their own; other articles are unchanged. The current rates are:

Coffee—Choice Rio 31@32c; good to prime 30@31c; fair 28@29c; Roasted one pound packages 35c; loose 34½c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf 12¼c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 11¼c; Standard A 10¾c; B 10¼c; Ex. C 10c; Circle C 9¾c; Franklin Extra C 9½c; Franklin No. 2 Extra C 9¼c; American Extra C, 9c; Yellow Sugars 8@9c, as to quality.

Molasses—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime old 70@75c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 60c; amber 60@65c; lower grades 55@60c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9½c; Patna 8½c; Rangoon 8@8¼c.

Candles—Mould candles 11½c; sterine 14c; star do. 19c.

Soaps—Babbitt's soap 10c; Bell's Buffalo soap $6 75 per box; Proctor & Gamble's German 7½c; extra wax 7c; superior 6c; Woman's Friend $5 50; old rosin 5c; scrubbing 4c.

Oat Meal—Per keg $4 50; per barrel $8 50. Pearl barley, Nos. 3 and 4 7½c per pound.

FISH—The market was firm; dealers report a large business at the following prices; Extra No 1 mess mackerel $36, No 1 mess mackerel $34; extra No 1 shore mackerel $29; No 1 shore mackerel $25; extra No 1 bay mackerel $29; No 1 bay mackerel $20; extra No 2 shore mackerel $18; No 2 large bay mackerel $16; large No 3 bay mackerel $13 50@14; medium No 3 mackerel $12. Split Labrador herring $8 50; split shore herring $8; round shore herring $7; smoked bloater herring $2. Whitefish, per half bbl $7. Lake trout, per half bbl $7. Large Georges codfish, per 100 lbs $6 50; medium do $6; large Grand Bank codfish $5 50; medium do $5. Lake herring, ½ bbls $4 75; ¼ bbls $2 62½.

HAY—The market is well supplied; the rates however are unchanged with sales of baled at $18, 20@22 per ton.

HOMINY—Steady with sales at $5@5 25 per barrel.

ONIONS—The market was quiet; we note sales in a regular way at $6@7 per bbl as per quality.

POTATOES—The market was steady with a fair local demand; sales are made by the car load $1 20@1 25; in a jobbing way at the usual advance.

POULTRY—Sales of dressed chickens at 10@12c per lb; turkeys 15@16c; ducks 13@14c; geese 8@10c per lb.

PROVISIONS—Market steady; s. c. hams 12½c; shoulders 9¼c; plain 8c; breakfast bacon 12c; dried beef 16½c; beef tongues $7 50 per dozen; rib sides 9½c; short rib 9½c; clear 10c; mess pork $16 50 per barrel; ham sausage 10c; lard tierces 10½c; half barrels 10¾c; buckets 11¼c; 3 lb caddies 12½c.

RAGS—Steady at 2¾@3c.

SALT—Sales by the car load $1 60; in a jobbing way $1 85 per barrel.

WHISKY—We quote Highwines $1 00@1 02 per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, February 26, 1874.

REMARKS—The market yesterday in the oil regions gave signs of a revival of trade; we are reported sales at several points, including Oil City, upper and lower creek, Parker's and other points. So far as prices were concerned no change was perceptible.

CRUDE.

We have nothing new to note in regard to prices; there was, however, an improved demand, as the following sales will exhibit.

PARKER'S.

2,000 do Union.....$1 85@1 90
5,000 do United.....1 80@1 85

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

We have nothing new to report; the rates at the works are the same as those reported for some days past—13½c free on cars.

Philadelphia—Market unchanged; spot 14½c; all this month 14¾c; March 15½c; April 16c.

New York—Market unsettled and dealers are apart in their views; spot 15¼c; March 15¾@16c; April 16¼@16½c.

OIL BARRELS

Market well supplied and prices unchanged; City, $1 70; Country, $1 65.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, February 25.—The Courier says: The market was quiet; Monday being a holiday, dealers were slow to get back into the business. On the upper road the market opened at $2 05, and at the close $2 00 was bid, but there seemed to be little disposition to operate. At other points the trade was unusually quiet. Following were the sales:

UPPER ROAD.

500 bbls spot.....$2 05
500 do do.....2 05
1,000 do do.....2 02½
500 do do.....2 02½

PARKER'S.

1,000 bbls Union.....$1 90
1,000 do do.....1 85
1,000 do United.....1 85
1,000 do do.....1 82½
1,000 do do.....1 82½
2,000 do do.....1 80

NEW YORK, February 25.—Closing of the 24th. The market is very much unsettled with higher quotations; quiet and generally dull, buyers and sellers being very much apart in their views. Crude in bulk, old contracts, offering at 11½c for spot; crude in shipping orders 11½c; refined 15½c, best bid for March delivery; nominally 15¾@16c; April 16¼@16¾c; sales of 5,000 bbls March 15@20c; 16 cases spot 21½c; naptha 8¼@8½c; Philadelphia —refined held firm at 14¾@15c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.—Market quiet; S. W. 14½c; crude, 7c; cases, 20c; sales, none; futures February 14¾c March 15½c; April 16c.

OIL CITY, February 25.—Market dull at $1 90.

TITUSVILLE, February 25.—Market very quiet at $2 21½.

TIDIOUTE, February 25.—Market quiet at $1 70@1 75.

ROUSEVILLE, February 25.—Market quiet; nothing doing; quoted at $1 85.

PARKER'S LANDING, February 25.—Market quiet at $1 80@1 90, according to pipe.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 25.—Market quiet at $1 90@1 95.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1874.

CATTLE.

The market was well supplied with the various kinds that are required to make up a market. As relates to prices we have but few changes to note and they will be found under thier appropriate headings.

FREIGHTS.

The rates have undergone no change since our last issue; in regard to the future we have nothing to say; those who predict a further reduction, we think, have no just grounds for such an assertion. There is just as likely to be an advance as a decline as railroad corporations are very un certain; as a matter of course it depends altogether on the rates of other routes. The following are the present rates:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
New York	$40 ₱ car	$44 ₱ car	$36 ₱ car
Philadelphia	35 "	38 50 "	31 50 "
Baltimore	35 "	38 50 "	31 50 "

The cattle market was well attended; there were also pretty liberal shipments East designed for the New York and Philadelphia markets. We noticed a number of country dealers in search of stock cattle which were scarce. The following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers fine and smooth	$6 50@6 75
Extra 1,300	6 00@6 25
Prime 1,200	5 62½@5 87
Good 1,100	5 50@5 75
Fair to medium 900 to 1,000	5 00@5 25
Good 800 to 900 stocker	4 00@4 50
Bulls, cows, etc	3 00@3 60

HOGS.

The market was steady with a good trade demand. The weather being favorable a fine business was transacted. The arrivals were not very large. Following were the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$6 60
Prime "	6 45@6 55
Prime Yorkers	5 00@5 50
Common dull	4 50@4 75

SHEEP.

The supply on the market was a large one, being fully equal to the demand. The bulk of the offerings were of the better grades and sold readily. Following were current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wood	$7 00@7 25
Prime 95 lbs " "	6 75@6 85
Prime 90 lbs " "	6 50@6 60

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1874.

CATTLE.

The arrival of cattle, as will be seen by annexed report, have been fifty car loads, by the different railroads centering here. Of the above some forty-seven cars were for sale here, while the balance were stock cattle, brought on order. The principal offerings this week were of the common and medium grades, very few good cattle being on sale. The market opened up slow and dull about seven o'clock, and continued so until the close. The advent of Lent has a most serious effect on the market, if the word of butchers can be relied on. This morning they all complained about the hard state of trade and endeavored to buy cattle cheaper. The drovers all thought trade was more slow than last week with prices a shade lower. Prime cattle, as above noted were of a very good quality, and as a matter of course sold higher. At ten o'clock there were no good cattle on sale. We are cognizant of several sales being made at $7 12½@7 25 for extra cattle, but this is considered a very high figure and a shade above the market. At the time we left the yards there were but few cattle left unsold and the market bid fair to close firm at the above figures. Following were the current rates:

PRICES:

Extra 1,100 to 1,500 steers	$7 00@7 25
Extra 1,300 do	6 50@6 75
Prime 1,200 do	6 00@6 25
Prime 1,100 do	5 50@6 75
Common	4 50@5 50

HOGS.

The arrival of hogs was light and most all in the hands of regular dealers. Market slow and prices unchanged; ranged from $5 75 to 6 75.

SHEEP.

Arrivals light, market steady and prices higher by at least ½c. The offerings were light, and all sold; prices ranged from $6 50 to 7 25 ₱ cwt.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Treasury disbursements, $65,000. Customs receipts, $506,000. Money closed easy at 3 per cent, on governments and 4 on stocks. Sterling heavy at $4 83½@4 84 for sixty days and $4 86½@4 87 for sight.

Gold ranged at 112¾@112¾; closed at 112¾. Carrying rates 2 to 4 per cent. and flat for borrowing. Clearings, $42,000,000. State bonds more active than usual. Tennessees declined and Missouri sixes advanced. Governments quiet and steady.

Stocks were weak all day, with a decline of ½@1¾ per cent. with the lowest prices of the day at the close. The decline was most marked in Erie and Wabash; the others most active were Western Union, Union Pacific and Lake Shore. Total sales between ten and two o'clock were 66,000 shares. Holders of Union Pacific bonds are notified that bonds must be presented with coupons and March interest attached, there being counterfeits in circulation.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Cotton steady and scarce at 16c. Flour heavy and lower; superfine western and State $6 40@7 15; common to good $6 30@6 60; white wheat extra $6 90@7 50. Whisky lower at 93½@99c. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 spring $1 47@1 50; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 50@1 52. Rye dull and lower at $1 00@1 06. Barley and malt quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet; yellow western 78@79c; white western 76@78c. Oats heavy; mixed western 60@61¼c; white 61@63c. Hay, hops and molasses quiet. Coffee active at 23½@25c. Sugar lower at 7¾@7¾c. Petroleum irregular; crude 7¼@7¾c; refined 15¼c bid and 16c asked. Eggs heavy at 21@23c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 40@70c; pulled 25@52½c. Pork firmer at $15 87½. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles steady; long clear 8 7-16@8¼c; short clear 8 9-16c. Lard heavy; prime steam 9 3-16 spot; 9¼c for February. Butter firm at 25@38c. Cheese firm at 11@16½c.

DRY GOODS.

Business was checked to-day by a heavy snow storm, yet a moderate jobbing trade was accomplished. Cotton goods firm and in steady demand. Fine brown cottons and brown drills in brisk request from first hands. Colored cottons moderately active, with a spirited demand for apron checks. Prints fairly active. Woolen goods less active. Dress fabrics, white goods and Hamburg edgings improved. Black pure mohairs in demand.

CHICAGO, February 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of extra superfine at $5 96@6 50. Wheat dull and unsettled, lower; No. 1 spring $1 18¾; Northwestern $1 19@1 19¼; No 2 do $1 17½@1 17¾ cash; $1 16⅞@1 17¼ seller March; $1 19¾ seller April; No 3 do $1 12½@1 13. Corn dull and unsettled; No 2 mixed 56¾c cash, 57c seller March; 58c seller April; 61¾@62c seller May; rejected 52½@53¼c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No 2 42c cash; 43c seller March; rejected 38¾c. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 regular 82@82½c; fresh 85@85½c. Barley dull and nominal; No 2 $1 68; No 3 $1 48@1 50. Dressed hogs quiet at $6@6¼. Pork dull and declined at $14 00 cash or seller March; $14 30 seller April; $14 60 seller May. Pord dull and nominal at 8¾c cash or seller March; 8¾c seller April. Bulk meats dull; shoulders at 4¾c; short rib middles 7¼@7¾c; bacon firm and unchanged. Whisky quiet; sales at 94c; closing with free sellers at 94c.

CINCINNATI, February 25.—Cotton and flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled at $1 37@1 40. Corn steady at 39@42c. Oats steady at 45@52c. Rye steady, No 1 $1 01. Barley steady at $1 80@1 85. Pork steady with a moderate demand at $14½@14¾. Lard quiet and steady; steam 8¾@8¾c, kettle 8¾@9c; bulkmeats dull; shoulders 5¾c; rib 7¾c; clear 7¾c. Bacon dull; small sales at 6¾, 8¼@8¾c. Hogs dull; receipts better; light sold at $5 25@5 40; heavy $5 65@6 00; receipts 2,640; shipments 980. Whisky opened weak at 95c; closed firm at 94c.

BOSTON, February 25.—The demand for domestic wool was fair and the market firm. Medium extra and double Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 55@57c. Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 50@53½c. Delaine and combing fleece 55@60c. Superfine and extra pulled in fair demand. Sales mostly from 50 to 55c for good and desirable ots.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.—Flour, demand fair and market unchange. Wheat quiet. Corn weak; new yellow 74@75c; old 76c. Oats wanted; white 57@65c. Provisions steady. Pork $16½. Lard, western held at 9¼@9¾c. Crude petroleum 11¾c; refined 14½c February; 14¾@15¾c March.

BALTIMORE, February 25.—Flour, wheat and oats quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed western 77c. Provisions dull and heavy. Butter steady; roll 40, 43, 40 @45c. Coffee dull and nominal 22½@24½c. Whisky dull at 90c.

LOUISVILLE, February 25.—Cotton quiet 15c. Flour and wheat nominal. Corn 71c. Oats 61c. Hay $17 50. Provisions dull. Pork $15 00. Bulk shoulders 5¾c; clear rib 7¾c; clear 7¾c; bacon shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 8¼c; clear 8¾c. Lard, tierce 9¾c. Whisky 94c.

TOLEDO, February 25.—Flour and oats quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; amber Michigan $1 47; seller April $1 52, seller May $1 55½; No. 2 red $1 45. Corn in active demand prices advanced; high mixed seller May 68c; low mixed new 71c; no grade new 58c.

OSWEGO, February 25.—Wheat quiet but steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 57@1 68. Corn quiet and unchanged in every respect. Barley inactive and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, February 25.—Grain and petroleum firm and unchanged.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Feb. 26, 1873.

REMARKS—We have not a single new feature to note in regard to wool. The demand if anything was less active; buyers were not so anxious to invest; on the other hand holders were not disposed to force sales as the stock in this section of the country has been reduced to a small one. The Eastern market appears a little off. The nominal rates are, pulled wool 35@40c; fine fleece 45@50c ₱ lb.

BROOM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, Feb. 26, 1874.

Shaker No. 1, ₱ dozen	$ 3 50
Shaker " 2, "	3 00
Hurl A " " "	3 25
Hurl " 1, "	3 00
Hurl " 2, "	3 00
Plain Hurl	2 00
Western common	2 00
Broom corn, prime ₱ ton	150@180 00
Broom corn, common ₱ ton	140@160 00
Broom handles, ₱ 1,000, plain	18 00
Painted	30 00
Swallow brooms, ₱ dozen	
I C, 14x20, leaded	12 00
I X, 14x20, leaded	14 25

According to quality and quantity prices would vary less.

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES

OFFICE OF THE POST, Feb. 26, 1874.

Manufacturers' rivised price list of wrought iron pipe, adopted September 9, 1873:

Inside diameter. Inches.	Plain Iron pipe. Per foot.	Galvanized pipe. Per foot.	Weight of pipe. Per foot.
BUTT ELDED.			
⅛	10	22	24
¼	10	22	42
⅜	12	22	56
½	15	24	85
¾	20	32	1 12
1	29	45	1 67
1¼	39	60	2 25
1½	50	85	2 69
LAP WELDED.			
2	70	1 15	3 66
2½	1 10	1 80	5 77
3	1 50	2 30	7 54
3½	1 85	3 00	9 05
4	2 50	3 50	10 72
4½	2 75	4 00	12 40
5	3 20	4 75	14 56
6	4 50	6 00	18 77
7	6 00	.....	23 41
8	7 00	.....	28 35
10	10 00	....	....
10	12 00	....	40 64

Terms, net cash. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. Liberal discount to the trade.

FAMILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Feb. 26, 1874.

MEATS.

Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	20c
Beef, round steak, ₱ lb	18c
Fresh mutton, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh lamb, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh veal, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh pork, ₱ lb	12@15c
Corned beef, ₱ lb	10c
Ham, ₱ lb	18c
Pickled pork, ₱ lb	10c
Dried beef, ₱ lb	20c
Breakfast bacon, ₱ lb	14@16c
Sausage meat, ₱ lb	12½c

FISH.

Lake fish, ₱ lb	10 c

POULTRY.

Chickens, per pair	60@70c
Ducks, per pair	$1 00
Turkeys	$1 00@2 00

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Apples, per half peck	20@25c
Lemons, ₱ dozen	25@50c
Oranges, ₱ dozen	40@75c
Malaga Grapes ₱ lb	35c
Cranberries, per quart	15c

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per peck	35c
Sweet potatoes, per half peck	30c
Turnips, per half peck	15c
Carrots, per bunch	5c
Onions, per half peck	40c
Beets, per bunch	6c
Cabbages, per head	5@15c
Parsnips, ₱ bunch	10c
Celery, 3 bunches	25c

BUTTER.

Prime to choice yellow print, per lb	40@50c
Choice yellow roll, per lb	30@35c
Ordinary to good do, per lb	20@25c
Cheese, per lb	20c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	25c

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Feb 26, 1874.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifer—50 case	$7 50 ₱ case
Less quantity	8 00 "
Greenwich Lye, (50 cases	7 25 "
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	8 00 "
Less quantity	8 50 "
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	6 50@6 75 ₱ lb
Less quantity	7½@7¾c "
Sal soda—25 kegs	2½c "
Less quantity	3¼c "
al soda—25 bbls	2¾c "
Less quantity	3¼c "
Caustic soda—10 drums	8 c "
Less quantity	8¼c "
Copperas—20 bbls	1¾c "
Less quantity	2 c "
Porous alum—10 bbls	3¾c "
Less quantity	4 c "
Sulphuric acid	3 c "
Muriatic acid	4¼c "
Nitric acid	15 c "
Chloride calcium	2½c "
Pure alumina	10 c "
Lump alum	3¼@4 c "

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Feb. 26, 1874

	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky	$ 95@1 00
Proof rectified	1 05@1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	3 25
Pure Rye, 5 years old	5 00
Pure Rye, 2 years old	2 25
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon	1 0
Imported brandy	6 00@9 0
Domestic Gin	1 50@1 75
Holland Gin	2 00@3 50
B. B. Brandy	1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy	1 50@1 75
Port Wine	1 50@1 75
Port Wine "Crown,"	2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine "Valette,"	1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine "Crown,"	2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine "Harmony,"	3 50@4 00
Rum "New England,"	1 75@2 00
Rum "Jamaica,"	3 00@3 5

	Quarts.	Pints.
Champaigne, "C. H."	$27 00	$29 00
Champaigne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champaign, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines	1 00@1 00	

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Feb. 26, 1874.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 25
8d and 9d " " "	4 50
6d and 7d " " "	4 75
4d and 5d nails	5 00
3d nails	5 75
2d nails	7 00

FINE BLUED.		CLINCH.	
3d	$7 25	Clinch nails	$6 00
2d	8 00	CUT SPIKES.	
CASING.		3 to 6 inch	4 50
10d to 30d	5 50	BARREL.	
8d and 9d	5 25	¾ inch	7 25
6d and 7d	5 75	⅞ inch	6 00
FINISHING.		1 inch	5 75
10d to 30d	5 75	1¼ inch	6 25
8d	6 00	1¼ inch	6 00
6d	6 25	1½ inch	5 50
4d	6 50	1½ inch	5 25

12½c per keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

Terms—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with exchange on New York, or discount of two per cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, United States treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Feb. 26, 1873.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, per M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	30 00
Third common	25 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₱ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	34 00
Partition boards	45 00
Shelving on both sides	34 00
Shelving on one side	32 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	34 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	34 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	32 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00